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The People's Press,

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BY L. V. BLUM,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Miscellaneous.

Address of the Hon. C. L. Vallandigham to the People of Ohio.

NIAGARA FALLS, Canada West, July 15th, 1863.

Arrested and confined for three weeks in the United States, a prisoner of State, banished thence to the Confederate States, and there held as an alien enemy and prisoner of war, though on parole; fairly and honorably dealt with and given leave to depart, an act possible only by running the blockade at the hazard of being fired upon by ships flying the flag of my own country, I found myself first a freeman when on British soil. And to-day, under protection of the British flag, I am here to enjoy and in part to exercise the priviliges and rights which usurpers insolently deny me at home. The shallow contrivance of the weak despots at Washington, and their advisers, has been defeated. Nay, it has been turned against them; and I, who for two years was maligned as in secret league with the Confederates, having refused when in their midst, under circumstances the most favorable, either to identify myself with their cause or even so much as to remain, preferring rather exile in a foreign land, return now with allegiance to my own State and government, unbroken in word, thought, or deed, and with every declaration and pledge to you while at home, and before I was stolen away, made good in spirit to the very letter.

Six weeks ago, when just going into banishment because an audacious but most cowardly despotism caused it, I addressed you as a fellow citizen. To-day, and from the very place then selected by me, but after wearisome and most perilous journeyings for more than 4000 miles by land and upon the sea; still in exile, though almost in sight of my native State, I greet you as your representative. Grateful, certainly, I am for the confidence in my integrity and patriotism, implied by the unanimous nomination as candidate for Governor of Ohio, which you gave me while I was yet in the Confederate States. It was not misplaced; it shall never be abused. But this is the last of all considerations in times like these. I ask no personal sympathy for the personal wrong. No; it is the cause of constitutional liberty and private right cruelly outraged beyond example in a free country, by the President and his servants, which gives public significancy to the action of your convention. Yours was, indeed, an act of justice to a citizen who, for his devotion to the rights of the States and the liberties of the people, had been marked for destruction by the hand of arbitrary power. But it was much more. It was an example of courage worthy of the heroic ages of the world; and it was a spectacle and a rebuke to the usurping tyrants who, having broken up the Union, would now strike down the Constitution, subvert your present Government, and establish a formal and proclaimed despotism in its stead. You are the restorers and the defenders of constitutional liberty, and by that proud title history will salute you.

I congratulate you upon your nominations. They whom you have placed upon the ticket with me are gentlemen of character, ability, integrity and tried fidelity to the Constitution, the Union, and to Liberty. Their moral and political courage—a quality always rare and now the most valuable of public virtues—is beyond question. Every way, all these were nominations fit to be made. And even jealousy, I am sure, will now be hushed, if I especially rejoice with you in the nomination of Mr. Pugh as your candidate for Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate. A scholar and a gentleman, a soldier in a foreign war, and always a patriot; eminent as a lawyer and distinguished as an orator and a statesman, I hail his acceptance as an omen of the return of the better and more virtuous days of the republic.

I endorse your noble platform—elegant in style, admirable in sentiment. You present the true issue, and commit yourself to the great mission just now of the Democratic party—to restore and make sure first the rights and liberties declared by your constitutions. It is vain to invite the States and people of the South to return to a Union without a constitution, and dishonored and polluted by repeated and most aggravated exactions of tyrannic power. It is base in yourselves, and treasonable to your posterity, to surrender these liberties and rights to the creature whom your own breath created and can destroy.

Shall there be free speech, a free press, peaceable assemblages of the people, and a free ballot any longer in Ohio? Shall the people hereafter, as hitherto, have the right to discuss and condemn the principles and policy of the party, the ministry; the men who, for the time, conduct the government; to demand of their public servants a reckoning of their stewardship, and to place other men and another party in power at their supreme will and pleasure? Shall Order 38 or the Constitution be the supreme law of the land? And shall the citizen say more be arrested by an armed soldiery at midnight, dragged from wife and child and home to a military prison; thence to a mock military trial; thence condemned, and then banished as a felon for the exercise of his rights? This is the issue, and nobly you have met it. It is the very question of free popular government itself. It is the whole question; upon the one side liberty, on the other despotism.—The President, as the recognized head of his party, accepts the issue. Whatever he wills, that is law. Constitution, State and Federal, are nothing; acts of legislation nothing; the judiciary less than nothing.—In time of war there is but one will supreme—his will; but one law—military necessity and he sole judge. Military orders supercede the Constitution, and military commissions usurp the place of the ordinary courts of justice in the land. Nor are these mere idle claims. For two years and more by arms, they have been enforced. It was the mission of the weak but presumptuous Burnside—a name infamous forever in the ears of all lovers of constitutional liberty—to try the experiment in Ohio—aided by a judge whom I name not, because he has brought foul dishonor upon the judiciary of my country. In your hands now, men of Ohio, is the final issue of the experiment. The party of administration have accepted it. By pledging support to the President, they have justified his outrages upon liberty and the Constitution, and whoever gives his vote to the candidates of that party, commits himself to every act of violence and wrong on part of the Administration which he upholds; and thus, by the law of retaliation, which is the law of might, would forfeit his own right to liberty, personal and political, whensoever other men and another party shall hold the power. Much more do the candidates themselves. Suffer them not, I entreat you, to evade the issue; and by the judgment of the people we will abide.

And now, finally, let me ask, what is the pretext for all the monstrous acts and claims of arbitrary power which you have so nobly denounced? Military necessity. But if, indeed, all these be demanded by military necessity, then, believe me, your liberties are gone, and tyranny is perpetual. For if this civil war is to terminate only by the subjugation or submission of the South to force and arms, the infant of to-day will not see the end of it. No, in another way only can it be brought to a close. Traveling a thousand miles and more, through nearly one half of the Confederate States, and sojourning for a time at widely different points, I met not one man, woman, or child who were not resolved to perish rather than yield to the pressure of arms, even in the most desperate extremity. And whatever may and must be the varying fortune of war, in all which I recognize the hand of Providence pointing visibly to the ultimate issue of this great trial of the States and people of America, they are better prepared now every way to make good their inexorable purpose than at any period since the beginning of the struggle. These may, indeed, be unwelcome truths; but they are addressed only to candid and honest men. Neither, however, let me add, did I meet any one, whatever his opinion or his station, political or private, who did not declare his readiness, when the war shall have ceased and invading armies been withdrawn, to consider and discuss the question of re-union.—And who shall doubt the issue of the argument?

I return, therefore, with my opinions and convictions as to war or peace, and my faith as to final results from sound policy and wise statesmanship, not only unchanged, but confirmed and strengthened. And may the God of heaven and earth so rule the hearts and minds of Americans everywhere, that with a Constitution maintained, a Union restored, and liberty henceforth made secure, a grander and nobler destiny shall yet be ours, than that even which blessed our fathers in the first two ages of the Republic.

C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

Wanted for the Soldiers.

200,000 POUNDS CHERRIES, (Seeded,) Blackberries, Apples and Peaches, Peeled and Unpeeled.

We again call on the ladies and little girls to dry all the fruit they possibly can for the Army. Do not be afraid of drying too many; the soldiers will be glad to get all you can dry. Surely the Ladies will dry a large quantity, so that their husbands, sons, and friends can have something to eat besides meat and bread.

We also buy BACON.

Bring on everything you can spare; we ought to do all we can.

Liberal prices will be paid.

E. E. HEGE, Commissary A. S.

Salem, July 8, 1863.

MANIFESTO TO THE MEXICAN NATION.

MEXICANS:—Is it necessary that I should again state to you the purpose for which the Emperor has sent to Mexico a part of his army? The proclamations which I have addressed to you must certainly be known to you, notwithstanding the suspicious policy of your Government; and you are aware that our magnanimous sovereign, touched by your sad condition, had but one object in crossing the seas with his troops, to show you the noble standard of France, which is the symbol of civilization. He has been right in thinking that at the sight of that flag, those who were oppressing you in the name of liberty would surrender or be discomfited, or would ignominiously take to flight.

The mission confided to me by the Emperor had a double purpose. First: I was to bear, with the weight of our arms, upon the pretended victors of the 5th of May, 1862, and reduce to its proper value that event, to which the boastings of certain chieftains had attributed the proportions of a great victory.

Next, I was to offer the aid of France to Mexico in order to assist in forming for itself a Government which should be the expression of its free choice; a Government observant above all of justice, probity, good faith in its foreign relations, liberty at home, but liberty as it ought to be understood, accompanied by order, respect for religion, for property and for family. The rout of the hostile forces wherever they have dared to meet our sabres or our bayonets, as well as the siege of Puebla, has given ample satisfaction to our military honor.

Arriving with feeble means of attack before Puebla, which the late Government had converted into a first class fortress, and which it regarded as a bulwark against which all our efforts would be vain, and in which, according to its usual vaunts, it declared we would find our graves, we have forced it to surrender at discretion; and (what is extraordinary in the annals of military triumphs) a garrison of 20,000 men have been made prisoners, with all their Generals, all their officers; and have been forced, while still in possession of powerful resources, (as we have been able to satisfy ourselves,) to abandon to us immense munitions of war.

After the fall of Puebla we were about to march on the Capital, where we were told serious resistance was prepared. We had powerful means of overcoming this resistance, and victory, faithful to the banner of France, was not doubtful. But God would not permit further effusion of blood; and the Government, which well knew that it would not be supported by the people of this Capital, has not dared to await our arrival behind its ramparts. It has shamefully fled, leaving this great and beautiful city to itself. If it still questioned the general reprobation of which it was the object, the events of the 10th of June 1863, which now belong to history, must have destroyed all delusion, and have satisfied it of its inability to preserve the fragments of a power which it has so deplorably abused.

The military question is then at an end.

The political question remains.

The solution, Mexicans, depends on you. Unite in sentiments of fraternity, concord, true patriotism. Let all honest men, all moderate citizens, of all opinions, fuse themselves into a single party, that of order. Reject, as petty and as unworthy of you, the desire of a partisan victory over each other. Look at things from a loftier stand point, abandon your names of liberals, of reactionaries, which only engender hate, perpetuate a spirit of vengeance, in a word, excite all the bad passions of the human heart. Determine, above all things, to be Mexicans, and to make of yourselves a nation united, and therefore, strong, great because you have all the elements necessary for this end.

It is for this that we come to aid you; and we will succeed in creating, together, a durable order of things, if, comprehending the true interests of your country, you enter resolutely into the designs of the Emperor, which I am instructed to explain to you.

Thus henceforth there will be executed no forced contributions, no requisitions, of any kind, or on any pretext. There will be no exaction committed without the punishment of the guilty.

The property and persons of the citizens will be under the safeguard of the laws and of the officers of the Government.

The owners of national estates, who bought them regularly and in conformity with law, shall not be disturbed, but shall remain in possession of the property: fraudulent sales alone will be subject to revision.

The press will be free, but regulated according to the system of warnings established in France. Two warnings will result in the suppression of the paper.

The recruiting of the army will be conducted on a moderate system, putting an end to the odious custom of seizing by force and dragging from their families the Indians and farm laborers, that interesting class of the population who are now forced in the ranks, with the rope around their necks, and who, therefore, only afford the sad spectacle of soldiers without patriotism, without devotion to their flag, always ready to desert, or to quit one chief for another. And this is easy to conceive, for the reason that there is in Mexico no national army, but bands, under the orders of ambitious chieftains, who struggle for a power which they use only for the total destruction of the resources of the country, by appropriating to themselves the wealth of others.

Taxes will be regulated, as in civilized countries, so that their burthen shall fall on all the citizens in proportion to their fortunes; and examination will be made, in order, if practicable, to suppress certain taxes on consumption, more vexatious than productive, and which affect principally the poorest producers in the country districts.

All agents who have the disposal of public funds will be suitably compensated; but those who fail to discharge their functions with honesty and integrity, which the State has the right to require of them, will be displaced, besides being punished for any misconduct of which they may be guilty.

The Catholic religion shall be respected, and the Bishops restored to their bishoprics. I will add that the Emperor would be pleased if it were possible for the Government to proclaim freedom of worship—that great principle of modern society.

Energetic measures will be adopted for repressing brigandage, that plague of Mexico, which makes of it a country exceptional in the world, and paralyses all commerce, all enterprises of public or private utility, which cannot prosper without security.

Courts will be so organized as to render justice with integrity, so that it shall no longer be bought by the last and highest bidder.

Such are the essential principles on which will rest the Government to be established. They are those of the most distinguished peoples of Europe. They are those which the new Government of Mexico must endeavor to follow with perseverance and energy, if it desires to assume a place among civilized nations.

This second part of my task can only be accomplished by me, if I am seconded by good Mexicans.

Therefore, I will not conclude this manifesto without making appeal to conciliation. I invoke the concurrence of all intelligence; I ask parties to disarm, and henceforth to use their strength, not in pulling down, but in building up. I proclaim forgetfulness of the past, a complete animosity for all who will rally in good faith around the Government which the nation, freely consulted, will establish for itself.

But I pronounce enemies of their country those who shall show themselves deaf to my conciliatory voice, and I will pursue them wherever they may take refuge.

Done in Mexico, this 12th June, 1863.

FOREY,

Major General, Senator, Commander-in-Chief of the Mexican Expedition.

THE RIOT IN NEW YORK—HOW IT SERVED THE NEGROES.

The Fourth ward has been the scene, probably, of more destruction of negro residences than any other. There are, or were, a number of colored men's boarding houses in Roosevelt street, and these were destroyed early yesterday morning.

In this street was a negro barber shop, and the crowd scattered its contents about the street, and then applied the torch.

In Vandewater, street, a negro boarding house, kept by a man named Lyons, was pulled to pieces.

Late on Monday night a colored man, John Brown by name, was attacked at No. 74, Roosevelt street, and severely beaten.

Last night a negro was caught in Oliver street. An infuriated crowd began to beat him. He ran away. The throng followed him to the pier foot of Oliver street, and he was forced into the East river. It is supposed that he was drowned, as his injuries must have disabled him.

An old negro woman, nearly seventy years of age, was attacked in the Sixth ward and badly beaten.

In the Seventh ward two or three frame buildings, inhabited by colored people, were torn down.

In the Fifth precinct, where a large number of negroes live, many of them have been severely beaten. A few days since there were several hundred negroes in this precinct, but the streets, at least, now show no evidence of their existence. This is also the case in the Eighth precinct.

The Twenty-eighth precinct, in Greenwich street, has also been the scene of much disorder. It was in this district that the negro was hung on Monday night. Yesterday morning a black man named John Williams was pursued by the crowd and knocked down upon the sidewalk. While in an insensible condition he was beaten so severely that he cannot possibly survive.

The crowd has threatened to burn a sugar house in this precinct, and several foundries, giving as a reason that negroes were employed in them. The blacks, however, have been all discharged, and it is to be hoped that this will allay the excitement.

In the Eleventh and thirteenth wards where many negroes live, there were several scenes of violence. Every black was beaten, and it is reported that two were killed. Several buildings were gutted, and the negroes driven out of the wards.

On the Battery a crowd severely beat some colored people who were waiting transportation.

Taken altogether, the day has been a severe one for the blacks. It ends, for some time at least, their residence in this city. They must seek peace elsewhere, for in the present excited state of public feeling, there is no ease for them in New York. It is estimated that upwards of one hundred and fifty negroes have been killed or badly injured.

THE ARREST OF MRS. ALLEN IN RICHMOND.

The Dispatch gives the following particulars of the arrest of Mrs. Allen, in Richmond, already noticed by telegraph:

An arrest of much importance, and one exciting much interest from the highly respectable social position of the accused, has been made in this city. The accused is Mrs P. H. Allen, a native of Ohio, who was married in Rome a few years ago to her husband, a gentleman of high character and patriot of this city. A few days ago two disloyal letters were intercepted on the Peninsular, and the evidence on the case pointed to Mrs. A. as the writer.

One of them was addressed to "Hon. Morgan Dix," the nephew of Gen. Dix, and the other to her sister in Cincinnati. In this "to her sister the spotless of Gen. Scowsons in the velvet gloved" General and criticises his leniency towards the Confederates; his not destroying the dwelling and farm of Hon. James A. Seddon, Secretary of War, on his raid through Goochland.

The letter written to Gen Dix, is represented to have furnished the names of a lady in Washington city and two ministers in New-York, who are gravely accused of sympathy with the rebellion, and advises their arrest.—The letter also alludes to the mission to Europe of Rev. Dr. Hoge, of Richmond—that the statement of his having gone abroad to purchase Bibles is but a pretext, and declares that his real business is to exercise his influence in furthering the interests of the South. It also discloses the time and manner of his return and exhorts his arrest by all means, and his close confinement during the continuance of the war. In the same letter is also given the location of several estates on James river, which in the opinion of the writer, should be devastated. The hope is expressed that all rebels may be "crushed out," and information is furnished where guns can be planted to command several different plantations. The letter concludes with the assertion that if the United States does not suppress the rebellion they do not merit the respect of the world.

When these startling developments were disclosed, a guard was placed around the domicile of Rev. Dr. Hoge, where the lady in question was making a temporary sojourn, with orders for her arrest and appearance before General Winder. Ascertaining that the body of a child was lying in the house awaiting burial, General W. directed his officers not to disturb the family, but at the same time to exercise a vigilant watch over the lady. After the funeral of the child, the arrest was made, and a partial examination had before Gen. W. The authorship of the letters was denied by the lady, but she admitted they were handed to her by another person, with a view to having them sent North. It is stated, however, that she afterwards confessed that she wrote one of the letters. The examination resulted in her being placed in charge of the Sisters at the Asylum St. Francis de Sales, where she is under surveillance.

CONSCRIPTION OF FOREIGNERS.—When S. Carolina seceded, Henery Shicken, a German who had been in this country 7 years but had never been naturalized, voluntarily joined a militia company and participated in the operations against Fort Sumter. He has lately applied for a writ of Habeas Corpus to obtain from the Courts a discharge from military service under the conscription laws, on the ground that he is an alien and never intended to remain in this country. Judge Magrath has refused to issue the writ. While he remains under the authority of this Government, the Judge says, he receives its protection and in return gives it obedience. If this Government had gone to war with that to which he owed allegiance, he would have become an alien enemy and could have returned to his own country. The war being with another country, he had the option of departing or continuing his abode here. Remaining, he does so under the general rule which regulates his relations with it in peace—that is, obedience to its laws and temporary allegiance in return for the protection he receives. That allegiance includes the defence of the country, and the Government has the same right to call upon him as upon any citizen for that purpose. The rule of law, says the Judge, cannot be better stated than as by British Court of Appeals: "By the general law, all foreigners within the British dominions incured all the obligations of the British subjects."

The Truth about Vicksburg.—The Dispatch says:

The Yankee papers have it that they captured at Vicksburg 31,000 prisoners, among whom were one Lieutenant General, four Major Generals; and fourteen Brigadier Generals, as well as one hundred and fifty pieces of artillery, and 30,000 stand of arms. This account is the most exaggerated one of the war. A Confederate officer, on the staff of one of the Generals included in the capitulation, furnishes the following account of what really was captured: First, the entire forces captured will not reach above 28,000; secondly, there were only three Major-Generals captured, viz Major-Gens Smith, Forney, and Stephenson. The Brigadier-Generals were as follows: Brigadier Gens. Herbert, Moore, Lee, Shaup, Vaughn, Bowen, Baldwin, Cummings, and Buford, making a total of nine Brigadiers, and not fourteen, as the Yankees state. The captured artillery will not exceed ninety pieces at the utmost, and of these ninety a great many are unfit for use.—The number of small arms captured was large, for the reason that we had gained large numbers from the enemy during the siege. On the 22d of May, after their repulse, they left their dead in front of our ranks, and on Sunday the 24th, we requested them to permit us to bury their dead. During the truce all the arms lying in front of our lines were picked up and brought in. They numbered several thousand, and added greatly to the number of arms in our possession. The total amount captured from us must be about 40,000.

WANTED

TO RENT A HOUSE AND LOT IN Winston or Salem, Winston preferred. Apply at this office.

From the Standard.

PUBLIC MEETING IN WAKE COUNTY.

At a meeting of the Conservative party of Middle Creek District, Wake County, on Thursday, 23d inst., on motion of G. H. Alford, Isaac Rowland was called to the Chair and W. H. Stinson appointed Secretary.

The Chairman, in a few appropriate remarks, having stated the object of the meeting, on motion Wm. Ballentine, Lovel Stinson, G. H. Alford and John L. Johnson were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the same, who reported through their chairman the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the course of the Confederate government towards North Carolina from the beginning of the war has been anything but fair and honorable, and let her blood flow ever so freely, not a word is said or charitable act done to honor the valor or patriotism of her sons.

Resolved, That we have heard with deep regret of the appointment of one Bradford, a Virginian, chief tithingman for North Carolina, and we demand his removal and a North Carolinian appointed in his place.

Resolved, That North Carolinians are capable of performing any duties assigned them by the Confederate States, and we protest against the appointing of men from other States to perform duties within her borders which her own sons can do as well.

Resolved, That the President having called upon this State for the conscripts from 40 to 45, we deem it unjust to the best interests of the State that any more troops be furnished until other States have furnished their just quota of men.

Resolved, That North Carolina has furnished more men in proportion to her inhabitants than any other State to prosecute this war, and she has fewer Generals to command them than any other State.

Resolved, That in view of the bad treatment this State has received at the hands of the government, and the insults constantly heaped upon her, we deem it the duty of all North Carolinians to hold meetings in their respective Counties, and declare whether they shall be freemen or not.

Resolved, That in our opinion W. W. Holden is one of the ablest and boldest defenders of the rights of the soldiers and people of the State, and the stand which he has taken in their defence is a just cause of pride to every true North Carolinian; and that we recommend the Standard, under his control, to every lover of freedom, and to all those who hate tyranny and oppression.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Standard and Progress, and all other papers favorable to our action.

ISAAC ROWLAND, Chm'n.

W. H. STINSON, Sec'ry.

PUBLIC MEETING IN WAKE COUNTY.

At a meeting of the people of Carey district, held on Thursday the 23d July, Mr. J. P. Adams was called to the chair, and J. Q. Williams was requested to act as Secretary. The object of the meeting having been explained by the Chairman, on motion, A. D. Blackwood, Wyatt J. Holleman, J. J. King, Len. House, and J. Q. Adams, Sr., were appointed a committee to prepare and report resolutions. The following resolutions reported by the committee, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, while the people of North-Carolina have contributed more than their full share of blood and treasure to the war neither her sons nor the State itself has received that measure of justice at the hands of the administration at Richmond to which they are entitled.

Resolved, That we protest against the appointment of Surgeons from other States over our sick and wounded—against the appointment of persons from other States to examine and enrol our conscripts; and especially against the appointment of Mr. Bradford, a citizen of another State, to collect the tithes in North-Carolina. Such a law is in itself bad enough, without adding to its harshness by sending a stranger among us to enforce it. We are ready to contribute of our substance to sustain our soldiers in the field, and we would have done so voluntarily, at ordinary prices, in current money; but this law not only suspects us of an unwillingness to contribute of our substance but it forces a portion of it from us, much of which, we fear, will decay and rot in the hands of government officials. We not only deem the law harsh, impolitic, and unnecessary but we demand the immediate removal of the said Bradford, and respectfully request that one of our citizens be appointed in his place.

Resolved, That we are proud of the services and sacrifices of our brave soldiers in the field and shall ever cherish and honor them; but if the civil law is not to be maintained, and if civil liberty is not to be the great result of this contest, then will these services and sacrifices have been offered in vain.

Resolved, That we would hail with joy any movement by the great body of the people North and South, which might promise to lead to an honorable and lasting peace.

Resolved, That we fully endorse the course of W. W. Holden, in defending the honor and maintaining the rights of North Carolina that that we consider his position an enviable one in the eyes of every true patriot in the land: and that we recommend the North-Carolina *Standard*, under his control, to all lovers of civil freedom.

The meeting was addressed in a sensible and interesting manner by A. D. Blackwood, John Q. Adams, Sr., and J. Q Williams. The meeting was quite a full one, and entire harmony prevailed.

On motion the Standard was requested to publish the proceedings, and the other City papers were requested to copy.

J. P. ADAMS, Ch'm.

J. Q. WILLIAMS, Sec'y.

AN AUTHENTIC ACCOUNT OF MORGAN'S GREAT RAID THROUGH KENTUCKY, INDIANA AND OHIO.

Capt. Eli Marks, of Col. Basil W. Duke's Kentucky regiment, who was with Morgan in his great raid, has arrived in Lynchburg and furnished the Republican of that city with an account of the movements of the raid. It appears that the expedition started from Sparta, Tenn., about the 1st of July, and crossed the Cumberland river on the 2nd, with about *twenty-five hundred men*. We extract the following from the account:

On the 4th of July the expedition took up the line of march for Green river bridge. An attack was here made upon the enemy, who were found to be posted in a strong position, protected by well constructed stockades. On account of the superior strength of the works our forces failed to carry the position. During this engagement we lost Col Chenault and Capt. Tribble killed, and about 60 men killed and wounded. The enemy's loss was equal to ours in the charge that was made upon them.

From Green river bridge Morgan next directed his attention to the town of Lebanon. He encamped within five miles of the place on the night of the 4th. The following morning he reached Lebanon, and at once demanded the surrender of the place, which was refused by the Federal officer in command of the post. A heavy engagement ensued, which lasted, with considerable spirit, for some hours, the Yankees stubbornly resisting, firing from the houses. Finally a charge was ordered, and the tower was captured, together with the whole Federal force, consisting of about six hundred effective men, together with a large amount of stores, arms, &c. In the charge, however, it is to be regretted that we lost some good men. Among the number was 1st Lieut Thos. Morgan, a brother of the General, who was shot through the heart.

Leaving Lebanon they proceeded to Bardstown. There a company of the enemy's cavalry was captured. From hence the expedition advanced upon the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and upon reaching the road they were not long in overhauling a train of cars, which proved to be quite worth the effort, as it contained between seventy-five and one hundred officers belonging to Rosecrans's command. They next reached Garnettsville, when a feint was made upon the city of Louisville, whilst preparations were on foot to effect a crossing of the Ohio river. A scouting party was sent to the river at Brandenburg, at which point two steamers were captured, the Alice Dean and the J. T. McCoombs. The former was destroyed. Here the command effected a crossing of the river, after a severe fight with the enemy. They captured about one hundred Home Guards, one rifled twelve pounder piece, and successfully repulsed two gunboats. This occurred on the 7th.

On the 8th of July, being safely landed on the soil of Indiana, Gen. Morgan took up his line of March for the town of Corydon, where he captured about 600 militia and some few regular soldiers. Salem, Ind., was the next point which invited his attention, where an immense amount of damage was inflicted upon the enemy by the destruction of railroad property, bridges, depots, stores, &c.

The expedition from this point visited the interior of the State, and was enabled to find any quantity of work to perform, which embraced the destruction of vast amounts of public property, such as railroads, depots, and Government stores generally. The damage of this character, at this stage of the expedition, is beyond computation.

Leaving the State of Indiana, General Morgan struck the Ohio line at a place called Harrison. Here he completely destroyed a very long bridge of great strength and value. A feint was here made upon Cincinnati. The whole Ohio country, in this direction, is chequered over with railroads, and the attention of the expedition was particularly directed to these. Immense damage was thus inflicted upon the enemy. The Mississippi and Ohio railroad was greatly injured. The command approached within eight miles of the city of Cincinnati, and it is said that some of Morgan's scouts were within the suburbs of the city.

On the march the command bore to the left of the city, striking the little Miami railroad, capturing a valuable train of cars soon after reaching the road, together with about 200 Federal soldiers. The train was, of course, destroyed, which was the usual disposition made of such captures. Our informant states that Elsworth, Morgan's telegraph operator, was with the expedition, and that whenever they wished to destroy a train all they had to do was to tap the wires, and the train was soon sent to them.

After passing Cincinnati, Morgan next went in the direction of Camp Denisen, upon which point he made another feint for the purpose of deceiving the enemy, who were at this time harassing him as he proceeded. Leaving the neighborhood of Camp Denisen he proceeded through the interior of the State, operating upon an extensive scale, in destroying the railroads for which that section is so prolific.

Upon arriving near the town of Pomeroy another feint was here resorted to. The numerous roads in this section were generally very effectively blockaded, and much difficulty was experienced in overcoming these obstacles. Near Pomeroy Gen. Morgan encountered a force of the enemy of about 10,000 men, consisting of infantry, cavalry, and artillery. Whilst the skirmishers were engaged at this point the main body of the command moved around the town to the left, with the view of reaching the river, which they accomplished about daylight on the morning of the 13th of July, at Buffington Island. Here the enemy came up with them, with a strong force, assisted by gunboats in the river, which prevented a crossing at this point.

The rear guard of the expedition held the enemy in check, whilst the main body was enabled to move off from the river to a point further up, called Belleville. Here another effort was made to cross. About 200 of the command had succeeded in crossing the river when the gunboats again made their appearance, and also a force of cavalry and infantry, evidently the same which opposed them at Buffington. Only two men were drowned of the number which attempted to cross the river. Morgan being thus prevented from crossing his whole command, those who effected a crossing succeeded in keeping the gunboats at bay until he could remove his force to a point higher up the river.

The party thus cut off from the main body, had no other alternative left them but to make their way, as best they could, to the Confederate lines, which they succeeded in doing—passing through the mountains of Western Virginia to Lewisburg, near which place they are now in camp.

Our informant, who is evidently an intelligent and reliable gentleman, assures us that Morgan's losses, during the entire expedition, was comparatively small; that the damage inflicted upon the enemy is incalculable.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Again do I call upon the people of the Confederacy—a people who believe that the Lord reigneth and that His overruling Providence ordereth all things—to unite in prayer and humble submission under his chastening hand, and to beseech his favor on our suffering country.

It is meet that when trials and reverses befal us we should seek to take home to our hearts and consciences the lessons which they teach, and profit by the self-examination for which they prepare us. Had not our success on land and sea made us self-confident and foregetful of our reliance on Him; had not love of lucre eaten like a grangrene into the very heart of the land, converting too many among us into worshipers of gain and rendering them unmindful of their duty to their country, to their fellow men and to their God—who then will presume to complain that we have been chastened or to despair of our just cause and the protection of our Heavenly Father?

Let us rather receive in humble thankfulness the lesson which He has taught in our recent reverses, devoutly acknowledge that to Him, and not to our own feeble arms, are due the honor and glory of victory; that from Him, in His paternal Providence, comes the anguish and sufferings of defeat, and that, whether in victory or defeat, our humble supplications are due at His footstool.

Now, therefore, I, JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of these Confederate States, do issue this my Proclamation, setting apart Friday, the 21st day of August ensuing, as a day of fasting humiliation and prayer; and I do hereby invite the people of the Confederate States to repair on that day to their respective places of public worship, and to unite in supplication for the favor and protection of that God who has hitherto conducted us safely through all the dangers that environed us.

In faith whereof, I have hereunto set my [SEAL] hand and the seal of the Confederate States, at Richmond, this twenty fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President:
J. P. BENJAMIN, Sec'y of State.

A BRITISH MONUMENT TO "STONEWALL" JACKSON.

We see in the English papers that the distinguished gentlemen who head the movement for expressing in a suitable form the admiration in that country for the memory of "Stonewall" Jackson, have nearly completed their plans. A statue in marble, of heroic size, 7 feet in height, by Foley, is to be presented to the native State of Jackson, Virginia, to be placed in the Capitol at Richmond. The statue will rest on a pedestal of granite designed by the same artist, and on one side it is proposed to inscribe that this is a testimony of England's admiration for a truly noble character; on the other side Gen. Lee's order of the day, informing the army of its sad loss. It is estimated that the statue, without the pedestal, will cost £1,000; the pedestal and incidental expenses about £500 more; in all, £1,500. The sum is to be raised by subscriptions. The committee which has this matter in hand consists at present of the following names: Sir James Fergusson, M. P.; Mr. A. Beresford Hope; Sir Edward Kerrison, M. P.; Mr. Gregory, M. P.; Sir Coutts Lindsay; Lord Campbell; Mr. Lindsay, M. P.; Mr. G. E. Seymour, Mr. J. Spence, and Mr. G. Peacocke, M. P.

FIRE.—On Monday night about 12½ o'clock, a fire was discovered in the Foundry and Machine Shop of Mr. M. A. Baker. It had made such progress before discovered that there was no hope of saving the large wooden building or contents, and all, or nearly all, was destroyed. A similar establishment belonging to Messrs. David Anderson & Co., in the same neighborhood, was on fire at one time from sparks falling on the roof, but fortunately the citizens who had collected were able to extinguish that fire and save that building. Mr. Baker's loss is very heavy, and the loss to the community of such an establishment at this time is serious.

The engine companies from the Arsenal were on the ground as soon as possible and assisted in preserving adjacent buildings.

Fayetteville Observer.

No More Exchange of Prisoners.—It appears from the annexed extract from the New York Tribune of the 23d instant that the Yankees have practically abollished the cartel for the exchange of prisoners:

We should be glad to see some explanation of the course which Gen. Grant was permitted to take in parolling the officers who surrendered to him at Vicksburg. Previously to that surrender, the rebel Commissioner of Exchange had been notified that this Government meant to protect all officers and soldiers under its flag, without regard to color, and since the rebels persisted in refusing to exchange Colonel Streight and his officers on the pretense that they were in command of some negro troops, our Government stopped all exchanges. If the authorities at Washington did not notify Gen. Grant to detain his prisoners, it is desirable to know why they did not.

IMPORTANT ORDERS FROM GENERALS LEE AND COOPER.

Gen Lee has issued an order, ordering all officers and men absent from the army of Northern Virginia to join their commands at once, and appeals to the citizens of the States to assist in sending forward every available man.

Gen. Cooper has also issued an important order. He orders all quartermasters and commissaries to turn all their clerks and employees within the conscript age over to the enrolling officers, and to fill their places with disabled soldiers. This is only carrying out a law passed by the last Congress.

MORGAN CAPTURED.

The Baltimore American of the 28th states that General Morgan and four hundred of his command were captured last Sunday, near New Lisbon. A detachment of 350 of Morgan's men has arrived at Camp Stuart, Greenbrier Co, Virginia, having crossed at Parkersburg. All the rest of his command, some 4,000, have been captured.

John J. Crittenden died at Frankfort, Sunday, from general debility, without pain or a struggle. His age was 77.

It is reported that Grant has joined Meade with 15,000 men.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1863.

OUR TERMS.—Three dollars a year; two dollars for six months,—in advance.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.—If the people of this Congressional District do not wish to be misrepresented in the next Confederate Congress, they should bestir themselves, select and agree upon a candidate in whom they have full confidence. Let a candidate be brought out who will be equal to any emergency,—a law and order loving candidate,—one who is in favor of civil law overruling military law, in favor of freedom of speech and liberty of the press, and a speedy restoration of blessed peace.

We would warn the people to beware of the *destructives*, for every exertion will be made to have that element strongly represented in Congress.

We see the subject of candidates is beginning to be agitated in the papers, and preferences expressed for the people to make their own selections. This is all very right and proper, and we are willing to trust the people to the utmost extent, knowing the masses to be capable and honest. But there are still designing men amongst us, who profess with their lips to be in favor of obliterating all old party lines, while in their hearts they are far from it,—they bear watching and should be guarded against. Then, in order to come to some understanding by which the people can move in concert, independent of old party hacks, we would recommend meetings to be held in every Captain's district to appoint delegates to a general Convention to nominate a candidate in this Congressional District. Arrangements could also be made to ascertain the sentiment of the army, and thus, we think all objections to a Convention could be obviated.

ANOTHER ENROLLMENT.—We learn that on Saturday next, all white men between the ages of 18 and 50, in this Regiment, will be enrolled, at Pfafftown, up to 45 for Confederate service, and between 45 and 50 for Home Guard. Confederate exempts, (except those named in the new Militia Law) and unnaturalized foreigners, between 18 and 50 are included in the Home Guard call. The Home Guard will be enrolled and organized on this day.

Those wishing to be exempt on account of physical inability, will be examined at Pfafftown on Friday, the day previous to the enrollment.

We repeat there are more men already gone from this portion of the State than can well be spared, but the cry is still for more.

☞ There seems to be considerable confusion relative to the Confederate Tax Law, and to shed as much light as possible upon the subject, we give in this paper all the decisions in regard to the same. It is a singular document, bearing different, and in many respects, contradictory constructions.

KEEP THE BALL ROLLING.—We learn from the Raleigh Progress that the Pennsylvania Tithingman Bradford, against whose appointment as tithe collector for this State the papers had much to say, has been removed, and that a North Carolinian will be appointed in his place. The Progress remarks, in this connection: "President Davis begins to see that the great upheaving of the people in this State, as the result of repeated insults and injury, means something."

EXEMPTS.—In this paper will be found General Order No. 17, from the Adjutant General's office. The Governor declines to make any exemptions from service in the Home Guard, for the present, &c.

☞ At latest dates all quiet at Weldon, the enemy is supposed to have retired, for the present.

At Charleston the bombardment was still going on.

The great body of Gen. Lee's army is at Culpepper Court House, and it is believed that another general battle may take place in a few weeks.

MAJ. WHARTON'S BATTALION.

During the recent campaign in Pennsylvania, Maj. Wharton's Battalion was detached from Hoke's Brigade, and made Provost Guard for the Corps. On the 4th of July the Battalion was ordered to go with Gen. Ewell's Wagon train, then on their way to Hagerstown, Md. On their way over the Mountain, having just reached the top, (the greater part of the train having passed) they were attacked by artillery and cavalry; but by unflinching courage and firmness the enemy's scheme of capturing the wagon and ambulance train was frustrated. The 6th Virginia Cavalry, instead of acting in concert with the Battalion, as they had agreed to do, disgracefully fled from the scene of action, causing a considerable panic amongst the teamsters and those who were in the rear.

Important Proclamation from President Davis—Amnesty Offered to Deserters, &c.

President Davis has issued an address to the soldiers of the Confederate States, a synopsis of which we find under the telegraphic head of the Progress, as follows:

He reminds the soldiers that there is no alternative but victory or subjugation, slavery and utter ruin; and that all that is necessary to ensure victory is that those who have been called to the field, by every motive that can move the human heart, should promptly repair to the post of duty and stand by their comrades now in front of the foe, and thus so strengthen the armies of the Confederacy as to ensure success. After referring to various causes of absence from the army, the President appeals to his countrymen to hasten to their camps in obedience to the dictates of honor and duty. He declares general pardon and amnesty to all officers and men, absent without leave, who shall, with the least possible delay, return to duty, but no excuse will be received for delay beyond 20 days after the first publication of this proclamation in the State in which the absentees may be at the date of publication.—The amnesty extends to all accused or convicted absentees without leave, or desertion, excepting those who have been twice convicted. The proclamation closes with an earnest appeal to the women of the Confederacy to use their all-powerful influence in aid of this call.

OFFICE COMMISSIONER TAXES,
RICHMOND, July 18, 1863.

W. K. Lane, Esq.,
State Collector,
Goldsboro', N. C.

SIR: Your letter of 14th inst., addressed to the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury, has been referred to this office for reply.

Confederate, State and County Bonds are all taxable. If the interest thereon is due, and has been paid up to 1st of July, there is no tax laid on the capital; but the interest pays tax as income. If the interest has not been paid up to July 1st, a tax of one per cent. is laid upon the capital.—(Sec. 1st.)

Sec. 24 of the Assessment Act provides, "That all property, credits, income and profits, and every article or object subjected to taxation, shall be estimated, valued and assessed, at the value thereof at the time of assessment, in Confederate notes," and Sec. 44, same Act, says, "in no valuation of credits under the provisions of this Act, shall any credit upon which the holder will endorse in writing, his willingness to receive Confederate Notes in payment, be valued at a higher rate," and Sec. 20, Instructions: "All property, coin, securities and credits, shall be assessed at their value in Confederate Treasury Notes, and moneys owned, held or deposited beyond the limits of the Confederate States, shall be valued at the current rate of exchange in Confederate Treasury Notes," &c.

If therefore, the taxpayer in writing, signifies his willingness to receive payment of his credit, &c., in Confederate Treasury Notes, the said credit, &c., shall be estimated, assessed, and valued at the value thereof, at the time of assessment, in Confederate Notes; and the converse of the proposition being true, if said holder of credits, &c., refuses to endorse his willingness as aforesaid, then said credits, property, &c., must be taxed at its value in gold or silver, and the taxes thereon paid in gold or silver, or if paid in Confederate Treasury Notes, the payment must be proportioned to the premium at which gold and silver is being held at the time of payment.

Very respectfully,
THOMPSON ALLAN,
Commissioner.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

RESUMPTION OF FLAGS OF TRUCE AND RETURN OF CONFEDERATE PRISONERS.

RICHMOND, Aug. 1.—A flag of truce boat brought up to City Point to-day, 700 wounded Confederates. Gen. Spalding has been appointed (Yankee) Commissioner of Exchange, in place of Col. Ludlow, transferred.

New York papers of the 30th, say that the Secretary of War has decided that Morgan and all his officers shall be confined in the Ohio Penitentiary until the rebel authorities release the officers of the negro troops who were captured some time ago in Georgia.

Another invasion excitement exists in Kentucky, caused by the advance of a force of cavalry under Pegram, 1500 strong, towards Lexington—400 federals were attacked at Richmond, overpowered and badly cut up. The people south of Kentucky river were panic stricken, and had fled North. Martial law has been declared in Lexington and all the citizens called to arms.

A telegram from Washington, dated the 29th, to the New York Times, says that Gilmore had been promised all the reinforcements which he needs.

Charleston must fall if the enemy and 15 inch guns will accomplish that result.

The Army of the Potomac now occupies practically the same line which it did two months ago. The recent active movements will be necessarily followed by a period of comparative inactivity.

The steamer Imperial arrived at St. Louis from New Orleans on the 28th, when a national salute was fired in honor of the reopening of the Mississippi. Two steamers had left there for New Orleans with heavy freight.

The steamer Merrimac, from Wilmington, with 575 bales cotton, &c., was captured on the 25th, and had arrived in New York.

The Spanish Government has officially denied the report to the effect that it was negotiating with France on the subject of a Recognition of the South.

Gold in New York closed on the 29th at 127½.

LATE NORTHERN NEWS.

RICHMOND, August 2.—The Baltimore American of the 31st says:

Information was received to-day from the Army of the Potomac. Lee massed his forces in Culpeper on Wednesday, and made other preparations to give us battle on the Rappahannock.

The Rapidan is fortified south of Culpeper.

Gen. Strong died in New York from wounds received in the recent attack on Battery Wagner.

Lincoln is about to visit the New England States.

A Matamoras letter of the 16th June to the New Orleans Era, mentions a rumor that 7,000 French troops are on their way there from Vera Cruz.

Vicksburg advices to the 26th state that Gen Herron's division had gone to participate in the attack upon Mobile.

The rebels under Pegram were defeated in an attempt to destroy the railroad bridge at Paris. They were subsequently defeated at Lancaster, with the loss of 100 prisoners.

Nassau advices state that two steamers had returned there, having been unable to get into Charleston.

Ten blockade running steamers cleared at Nassau on the 8th ult.

RICHMOND, Aug. 3.—Liverpool letters state that one of Laird's iron-clad vessels was launched a short time since. She is a most formidable looking craft and will have two turrets and a ram projecting seven feet. It is believed this vessel is designed for the rebels.

Mosby's men made a raid to Fairfax Court House on Wednesday, capturing a number of suttler's wagons loaded with goods.

Osterhaus was not killed as reported.

A serious riot occurred recently at Belfast, Ireland, between the Catholics and Protestants.

In New York, on Friday, gold was 128 5-8 and firm.

The Tribune correspondent gives authoritative contradiction to the report of the Herald relative to a discussion of propositions of peace in the Cabinet at Washington, and says that Chase, Stanton, Welles and Usher are of opinion that slavery should cease in all sections, while Blair, Seward and Bates claim that the interests of political economy demand that emancipation should be gradual. With the exception of this difference the Cabinet is a unit.

THE SITUATION OF THE ARMIES IN VA.—The Yankees are again near the old camp on the Rappahannock in Virginia, and Lee is within striking distance, should an advance be made. Some little skirmishing had taken place at points not designated.

RICHMOND, Aug. 2.—A cavalry fight occurred yesterday, near Brandy Station, between Hampton's Brigade and three Brigades of the enemy, lasting several hours. The Confederates fell back upon their infantry supports, and the enemy were then repulsed. Our loss was less than 100 killed and wounded. Col. Baker, commanding a Brigade, was seriously wounded in the right arm. Col. Black, of the 1st S. C., was wounded in the right hand.—They both arrived here this afternoon. Col Lacey was also wounded.

They Yankees were repulsed and driven across the river.

The Saturday Evening Times says it was understood in Richmond, on Saturday afternoon last, that Gen. Lee's position on the Upper Rappahannock is a base of operations, from which he will proceed in a few days to make a general advance upon the Federal Capital.

The advance on Washington is a mere rumor and needs confirmation.

GEN. MORGAN TAKEN PRISONER—OFFICIAL REPORT OF HIS CAPTURE.

An official telegram from Col. Shackelford, dated near New Lisbon, July 28th, says:

By the blessing of Almighty God I have succeeded in capturing Gen. John H. Morgan, Col. Cluke, and the balance of the command, amounting to about 400, are prisoners.

I will start with Morgan and staff on the first train for Cincinnati, and await the General's order for transportation for the balance.

CLEVELAND, July 26th.—Major Way, with about 250 of the 9th Michigan cavalry, forced Morgan into an engagement about 3 o'clock on Sunday, about a mile from Zanesville, Ohio, and routed him, capturing 240 prisoners.—Morgan, with 300 of his gang, escaped, but were all captured by Col. Shackelford, at 8 o'clock P. M., on Sunday, near New Lisbon.

THE YANKEES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The fight in which Gen. Ransom repulsed the enemy on Tuesday last, took place at Boone's Mill, eight miles from Garysburg. At three P. M., the enemy attacked Gen. R's. command in position at Boone's Mill, 8 miles from Garysburg. The fight continued until after dark, and the enemy had Spears's entire brigade and nine pieces of artillery engaged. At seven P. M. he commenced his retreat, and our forces pursuing, the enemy finally fled precipitately, destroying the bridges behind him, and never halting until he had crossed the Meherrin river at Murfreesboro'. Having but little, if any cavalry, it was impossible for our forces to continue the pursuit only a short distance. But for night closing in at so early an hour, a flank movement would have been made, that would probably have resulted in the capture of the entire party. The point at which the Yankees halted in their retreat was Mount Tabor, half way between Winton and Murfreesboro', and here they awaited reinforcements. On Thursday, the 30th, they again advanced in three columns—one by way of Boykin's Station, (about 25 miles from Weldon,) on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, the second by Roanoke river, and the third by way of Jackson—the same road on which they were repulsed Tuesday.

INTERCEPTED LETTERS.

RICHMOND, Aug. 2.—Letters of the 28th June, from Gen Cooper and President Davis to Lee, were intercepted by scouts about the time of the battle of Gettysburg, and are published in the Northern papers. Cooper informs Lee, that the President is embarrassed to understand that part of his letter which refers to the plan of assembling an army in Culpeper under Beauregard. This is the first intimation which he had that such a plan was contemplated. The rest of Cooper's letter relates to the late demonstration of the enemy against Richmond.

The President referring to the operations in Mississippi, says that Johnston continues to call for reinforcements, though his first requisition had been more than filled by withdrawing troops from Beauregard and Bragg. He informs Lee that he has no Brigades to send him or to form an army to threaten if not to capture Washington, as soon as it is uncovered by Hooker's army.

It is reported this morning that the Yankees were in force near Fredericksburg yesterday.

The weather is clear and very hot.

FIGHT IN LOUISIANA.—It is reported that Gen. Dick Taylor had encountered and defeated the enemy at or near Donaldsonville, Louisiana, capturing 6000 prisoners. Whether this is true or not we are not able to say. It is reported that the 29th Massachusetts regiment lost all but 150 in this fight.

The Hon. William L. Yancey died at his residence, near Montgomery, Ala., on the 27th of July, after an illness of four weeks, from the effects of kidney disease.

The Raid on Wytheville.

We have now the particulars of the recent fight at Wytheville, Va., and it seems to have been one of the most remarkable engagements of the war, showing how much can be done by a little fighting towards stopping a raid. The raiding party, consisting of the 2d West Virginia cavalry and a portion of two other regiments, reached Wytheville a while before sundown on Saturday evening by the Tazewell C. H. road. The force was under command of Col. Toland, the officer who commanded at the battle of Fayette Court House last fall. In the mean time a force consisting of one hundred and twenty men, mostly citizens and conscripts, hastily gathered up at Dublin and Newbern, under command of Col. Bowyer, had arrived at the Wytheville Depot with two pieces of artillery. There being no horses in readiness for the artillery, considerable delay occurred in getting it to town that the fight had commenced before it reached there, and the pieces were captured without being fired. The horses became unmanageable and ran the pieces farther than was intended, and into the midst of the enemy, when they were taken possession of. In the mean time the infantry force had marched up from the depot, and together with some of the citizens of Wytheville, engaged the enemy in an irregular but most successful combat. A correspondent of the Lynchburg Republican, writing from Dublin Depot, says:

The two forces met about the centre of the town, and soon a desperate fight commenced.—Our men broke open the doors of the houses, rushed in and fired on the enemy right and left shooting them down like sheep, and producing great consternation among them. For some time a general firing was going on throughout the village. Every man was his own captain. The enemy, greatly superior in number, soon overpowered our men, and Major Boyer ordered a retreat. Our men were too much scattered for this order to be available. A few, though, did escape, and betook themselves to the adjacent mountains. About this time, (10 o'clock) two trains were starting back to Dublin, and the whistles blew their loudest. This greatly alarmed the Yankees, who thought the cars had brought large reinforcements, and they thereupon skeddadled at a rapid rate on the same route they had come.

The result of this fight was that the raiders lost a Colonel (Toland), Major, and had another Colonel (Powell) mortally wounded; also 1 Captain and Lieutenant killed, and seven privates and some 25 or 30 more wounded. Our loss was Capt. Oliver and two conscripts killed. Lt. Baily, who acted most gallantly, was badly wounded. Report says that two citizens of Wytheville were also killed.

This has proven in its results one of the most important fights with the raiders in this portion of the State. Had they not been repulsed at Wytheville and gotten alarmed at the car whistle, these raiders would have destroyed much property and done great damage to the railroad.

From Wytheville, they expected to march on to the lead mines and destroy most valuable public works there, and from thence to Dublin Depot and destroy the quartermaster, commissary and ordnance stores at that post, and from thence proceed to New River Bridge and burn that important bridge and from thence return to the Ohio through Montgomery and Greenbrier counties and Kanawha Valley.

The Yankees captured about seventy of our men—took them to Walker's Mountain, 12 miles, and there paroled them. They were forced to do this, fearing Col. McCausland's command, which was in their rear, would bag them.

The enemy remained in Wytheville only a few hours, and upon leaving set fire to the quartermaster and commissary buildings, burnt the jail and some eight or ten private residences. All report that the ladies of Wytheville acted with the greatest heroism and cheered the men in their unequal contest. Many residents were absent from the town at the time, and some of the citizens acted most gallantly on the occasion. Col. T. J. Boyd of the Wytheville hotel, generously opened his house and freely tendered his hospitality to all who went to Wytheville to aid in its defence. He was afterwards taken prisoner. Mrs. Spiller, of Wytheville, displayed great heroism. Our men entered her dwelling house and shot the Yankees down from the windows, she encouraging them on. A few passengers on the Eastern train acted most bravely. Dr. S., of Cumberland county, (on a bridal trip,) left his bride at this post and went on to Wytheville to participate in the fight. We mention these instances to show the spirit of those who took part in the fight.

The Yankees first made an attack on the Salt Works, but were there met by Gen. William's command, and changed their course.—They then proceeded to Wytheville, where their fate was such as we have mentioned.

The damage done to the railroad was little or nothing; it can be repaired in an hour. Altogether this raid has been of great benefit to this section. It has shown our people what determined resistance can do. *Fight, fight, under all circumstances,* should be the order when raiders invade the country; for in this case one hundred and fifty men, commanded by fighting officers, and aided by *car whistles,* repulsed and finally compelled 1,300 Yankee cavalrymen to abandon their programme of destruction and double-quick it to Yankeedom.

Col. Robert Preston, in command of one hundred and fifty citizens of Montgomery and New River, promptly repaired to New River bridge, and were there waiting the arrival of the infamous invaders.

In the fight with the Yankee raiders at Wytheville was a Methodist preacher, who made himself quite conspicuous for gallantry. During the melee he singled out his man and fired, and at the crack of his gun the Yankee fell. Horrified at having shed human blood, the preacher rushed up to his fallen foe, and grasping him by the hand, with tears in his eyes, implored his pardon for having shot him, and finding the man to be mortally wounded fell upon his knees and offered up a solemn and fervent prayer, during which the spirit of the Yankee winged its final flight to the bar of God. The incident was affecting in the extreme, and is worthy of record.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life, at his residence in this place, on Saturday last, FR. FRIES, Esq., after a lingering illness, aged 50 years, 9 months, and 15 days.

The deceased was one of our most highly respected, talented and energetic citizens, and his loss will be seriously felt. During his useful life he acceptably filled many stations of public trust and honor, and had a very extensive acquaintance in this and adjoining States.

DIED.

On Monday, the 3rd instant, ELLEN AUGUSTA, daughter of [illegible] and [illegible] Pfohl, aged [illegible]

THE FALL OF PORT HUDSON.

FULL AND INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

The following interesting particulars of the siege and fall of Port Hudson, our last remaining strong hold on the Mississippi, is from the Mobile Register.

We have conversed with an officer who succeeded in passing out from Port Hudson while the surrender was taking place on Thursday the 9th inst., from whom we have been furnished with details of the siege which will not fail to prove interesting to our readers.

The initiatory steps of the siege may be reckoned from the 20th of May, when General Auger advanced from Baton Rouge. His approach being reported by our cavalry, on the 21st Gen. Gardner sent out Col. Miles with 400 cavalry and a battery, under orders to proceed to the Plain Store, 6 or 7 miles from Port Hudson, and reconnoitre. About 4 miles from Port Hudson he encountered the enemy and a severe action ensued of two and a half hour's duration, with the loss of 30 killed and forty wounded on our side. At night, in pursuance of an order of recall from Gen. Gardner, our forces fell back within the fortifications.

At the same time Col Powers' cavalry, some 300 strong were engaged on the Baton Rouge and Bayou Sara road a mile and a half or two miles from Col. Miles. No communication has been had with them since, and their loss is unknown.

On the morning of the 22d the enemy pushed his infantry forward within a mile of our breastworks, and at the same time it was reported by the cavalry scouts that Gen. Banks, who had recently completed his Teche campaign, was landing troops at Bayou Sara (12 miles above) and moving in the direction of Port Hudson. From Saturday the 23d to Tuesday the 26th inclusive, the enemy were engaged in taking his position for the investment of our works. This being completed, on the morning of the 27th he advanced with his whole force against our breastworks, directing his main attack against the left, commanded by Col. Steadman. Various assaults were also made against the extreme left of Col. Miles and General Beale, the former of whom commanded in the centre, the latter on the right.

On the left the attack was made by a brigade of negroes, comprising about three regiments together with about the same number of white Yankees, across a bridge which had been built over Sandy Creek on the night of the 25th. This force was thrown against the 39th Mississippi regiment, commanded by Col. Shelby. About 500 negroes in front advanced at double quick within 150 yards of the works, when the artillery on the river bluff and two light pieces on Col. Shelby's left, opened upon them, and at the same time they were received with volleys of musketry from five companies of the 30th. The negroes fled in perfect confusion, without firing a gun, probably carrying with them, in their panic flight, their sable comrades further in the rear, for the enemy themselves report that 600 of them perished. If this be so, they must have been shot down by the Yankees in the rear, for the execution we did upon them did not exceed 250; and, indeed, volleys of musketry were heard in the direction of their flight. Among the slain were found the bodies of two negro Captains with commissions in their pockets.

The 1st Ala., Lt. Col. Locke, and the 10th Arkansas, Col. Witt, engaged the enemy outside the works, in the thick woods, and fought most gallantly, but were compelled by the heavy odds brought against them to fall back across the creek and within the works. In this action Col. Witt was captured, but was not fated to remain long a prisoner, being one of the daring band who effected their escape from the Maple Leaf, while on their way to a Yankee prison.

Col. Johnson, with the 15th Arkansas regt., numbering about 300 men, occupied a hill across Sandy Creek, which he had been fortifying for the previous week. About 5 000 of the enemy came against this position, moving down a very narrow road, and many of them succeeded in gaining the breastworks, but they were repulsed and compelled to fall back into the woods, leaving 80 or 90 dead in front of the works.

On Gen. Beale's left, consisting of the 1st Mississippi and the 49th Alabama, the enemy advanced in strong force, and were driven back with great slaughter. The repulse on Colonel Miles' left was decisive.

About 8 o'clock the Yankees, true to their knavish national instinct, raised the white flag and under it attempted to make a rush with their infantry. This being reported to Gen'l Gardner, he sent orders to the different commanders not to recognize any white flag unless sent by the Federal commander himself. At sunset the firing ceased, after a hotly contested engagement of 12 hours, during the whole of which our men had behaved with unflinching gallantry, and had completely repulsed the enemy at every point. Every man along the entire line had done his whole duty nobly. While this assault was going on, all the gun and mortar boats kept up an incessant firing upon the lower batteries but without inflicting any damage.

On the 28th, Gen. Banks sent a flag proposing a cessation of hostilities, for the purpose of burying the dead, which was granted. About 8 o'clock p. m. the truce ceased, and the enemy, in heavy force, made a furious attack upon the 1st Alabama, which was gallantly repulsed,

From this time till June 13th, heavy skirmishing was constantly kept up, the men were behind the breastworks night and day, and one could scarcely show his head an instant without being made the mark of a sharpshooter. Many were sick from exposure to the sun and other causes. The enemy were, meanwhile, engaged in digging ditches, erecting batteries, and advancing their parallels. The gun and mortar boats kept up a constant fire by night and day, more, it would seem, for the purpose of exhausting the garrison by wakefulness than from any hope of direct advantage.

Monday, the 13th of June, a communication was received from Gen. Banks, demanding the unconditional surrender of the post. He complimented the garrison and its commander in high terms. Their courage, he said, amounted almost to heroism, but it was folly for them to attempt to hold the place any longer, as it was at his will, and he demanded the surrender in the name of humanity, to prevent the sacrifice of lives, as it would be impossible for his commanders to save the garrison from being put to the sword when the works should be carried by assault. His artillery, he said, was equal to any in extent and efficiency, and his men outnumbered ours five to one. He knew to what condition they were reduced, as he had captured Gen Gardner's courier sent out with despatches to Gen. Johnston. As these despatches were in cipher, it is probable that Banks exaggerated the amount of information he had derived from them.

On the morning of the 14th inst before day, the fleet and all the land batteries which the enemy had succeeded in erecting at 100 to 300 yards from our breastworks, opened fire at the same time. About daylight, under cover of the smoke the enemy advanced along the whole line, and in many places approached within ten feet of our works. Our brave fellows were wide awake, and opening upon them with "buck and ball" drove them back in confusion, a great number of them being left dead in the ditches. One entire division and a brigade were ordered to charge the position of the 1st Miss. and the 49th Ala., and by the mere physical pressure of numbers some of them got within the works, but all those were immediately killed. Every regiment did its duty nobly, but this was the main attack. After a sharp contest of two hours, the enemy were everywhere repulsed and withdrew to their old line, but heavy skirmishing was kept up most of the day.

After this repulse Gen. Banks sent a flag of truce to bury his dead, which remained exposed between the lines for three days. At the end of that time Gen. Gardner sent a flag to Banks, requesting that he would remove them. Banks replied that he had no dead there. Gen. Gardner then desired, Gen. Banks to send a flag to Gen. Auger and request him to bury the dead of his division, which lay in front of the 1st and 40th. Auger replied that he did not think he had any dead there, but he would grant a cessation of hostilities to ascertain. Accordingly parties were detailed to pass the dead bodies over to the Yankees, and 260 odd were removed from this portion of the works, and with them one wounded man, who had been lying there three days without water, and was fly-blown from head to foot. It was surmised that Banks was unwilling that his men should witness the carnage which had been committed but if that were the case he only made matters worse by this delay, for much exasperation was manifested at the sight of the wounded man, and a great many were heard to say if that was the way the wounded were to be treated they wanted to be out of the army. A great many of the dead must have perished during the 3 days' interval. In front of Johnson, Steadman, and elsewhere none were buried, and the bodies of the slain could be seen from the breastworks on the day of the surrender, 26 days after the fight.

During the rest of the month there was heavy skirmishing daily, with constant firing night and day from the gun and mortar boats, and the works were generally drawn close to our line, which, it may here be remarked, was about three miles in extent, and in the centre some three-fourths of a mile from the river. Batteries of Parrot guns had been erected across the river, which were well served by the U. S. Regulars, and maintained a continuous and very effective fire upon our river batteries, disabling many of the guns. On the land side a formidable battery of seventeen 8, 9 and 10 inch columbiads was established 150 paces from our extreme right, one of seven guns in front of Gen Beale's centre, one of six guns in front of the 1st Mississippi on the Jackson road, and seven guns and mortars were planted in front of Col. Steadman. From these a fire was maintained day and night, doing but little damage to our men, but as the siege continued, most of our artillery was disabled, only about 15 pieces remaining uninjured at the time of the surrender. During the siege, of six weeks, from May 27th to July 7th inclusive, the enemy must have fired from fifty to seventy-five thousand shot and shell, yet not more than 25 men were killed by these projectiles.—They had worse dangers than these to contend against, but again them all they fought like heroes and did their duty cheerfully. Several buildings were burned by the enemy's shells, among which was the mill entailing a loss of two or three thousand bushels of corn.

About the 29th or 30th of June the garrison's supply of meat gave out, when Gen. Gardner ordered the mules to be butchered, after ascertaining that the men were willing to eat them. Far from shrinking from this hardship, the men received their unusual rations cheerfully, and declared that they were proud to be able to say that they had been reduced to this extremity. Many of them, as if in mockery of famine, caught rats and ate them, declaring that they were better than squirrels.

At the same time the supply of ammunition was becoming exhausted, and at the time of the surrender there were only twenty rounds of cartridges left, with a small supply for artillery.

The hardships, privations and dangers of the situation were diversified by many exciting incidents. One day our men were rolling tenineh shells over the rampart to explode against the enemy's works, which were not more than fifteen feet off, when a rush was made at our breastworks by about 200 of the enemy. Two companies were hurried to the spot, and they were driven back. Of some 16 who had gained the interior of our works, every one was killed.

Mining was resorted to by the enemy, and after the surrender they said that they had a charge of 3,000 pounds of powder already laid under the lower river battery. This, in fact, consisting of a single pivot gun, was the key to the whole position, as it commanded both the river and the land approaches, and against this the heaviest guns of the enemy, and their most vigorous efforts by land and water were directed. Their story, however, is somewhat doubted.

But if the enemy mined, the garrison counterMined, and succeeded in blowing up the works in front of the 1st Mississippi.

Sometime between the 20th and 30th of June a singular circumstance occurred one night about 11 o'clock, after a heavy fire. The water commenced running up stream, and in half an hour rose six feet. In one place about twenty feet of the bluff disappeared, carrying away one of our river batteries. The roar of the water could be heard like distant thunder. If this were an earthquake—and it is difficult to give any other explanation—it must have "rolled unheeded away" so far as the enemy was concerned, for no notice of it has appeared in any of the Yankee papers.

We are obliged to omit incidents generally, including this brilliant sortie and spiking of the enemy's guns, but merely remark that the story about Banks capturing fifteen prisoners on that occasion, and sending them back, for whom Gardner liberated a like number of Yankee prisoners, is merely a Yankee romance—in short a lie.

On Tuesday, July 7th, salutes were fired from the enemy's batteries and gunboats, and loud cheering was heard along the entire line, and Yankees who were within conversing distance of our men told them that Vicksburg had fallen. That night about 10 o'clock, Gen. Gardner summoned a council of war, consisting of General Beale, Colonels Steadman, Miles, Lyle and Shelby, and Lieut. Colonel Marshal J. Smith, who, without exception, decided that it was impossible to hold out longer, considering that the provisions of the garrison were exhausted, the ammunition almost entirely expended, and a large proportion of the men sick, or from exhaustion unfit for duty. A communication was sent to Gen. Banks stating what had been heard from the men, asking for official information as to the truth of the news, and stating if it were true, that Gen. Gardner was ready to negotiate terms of surrender. Gen. Banks' reply was received just before day, enclosing a letter from Gen. Grant announcing the fall of Vicksburg. General Banks asked Gen. Gardner to appoint commissioners to arrange with those on his part the terms of surrender, and Cols Miles and Steadman and Lieut. Col. Smith were appointed.

Gen. Banks demanded an unconditional surrender, as in the first instance, but finally agreed that officers and soldiers should retain their private property (in which negroes were not included.) A demand for a parole of the garrison was refused. Gen. Banks said he would grant such terms with the greatest pleasure, but the orders of the Secretary of War forbid it.

The surrender was fixed to take place at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 9th. At 6 o'clock the garrison were drawn up in line and two officers of Gen. Gardner's staff were sent to conduct the Federal officer deputed to receive the surrender. This was Gen. Andrews, who entered the lines shortly after 7 o'clock on the Clinton road. Gen. Gardner met him at the right of our line and delivered up his sword, observing that he surrendered his sword and his garrison since his provisions were exhausted. Gen. Andrews replied that he received Gen. Gardner's sword, but returned it to him for having maintained his defence so gallantly.

Meanwhile the enemy's infantry moved down in front of our line, both wings resting on the river, and completely encircling the little garrison, as if to cut off any attempt to escape. About that time our informant succeeded in passing through the lines, and evading the enemy's outposts. A great many of the garrison—probably several hundred—had made an attempt to escape the previous night, but the guard of the enemy was so strict that the enemy could not pass out.

The number of the garrison which surrendered was between 5,000 and 6 000, of whom there were not more than 2,000 effective men for duty. During the siege about 200 had been killed and 300 wounded, besides several deaths from sickness. Among the officers killed were Col. Pixley, of Arkansas, Capt. Boone, of Louisiana, and Lieut. Simonton, of the 1st Mississippi, besides a few others with whose names our informant was not familiar.

The universal feeling in the garrison is that Gen. Gardner did everything in his power to foil the enemy and protract the siege, and only succumbed to the direst necessity. The garrison, too, have made a noble record. Even the enemy's accounts, upon which we have been entirely dependent for nearly two months, bear testimony to heroism unsurpassed during this war but much yet remains to be told, and not a word of it but will reflect the greatest honor upon these devoted men.

LETTER FROM GEN. LEE—AN IMPORTANT CORRECTION.

We take the following official letter from the Richmond Ecquirer. It is a flat contradiction of the report of Gen. Meade:

HEADQ'RS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
July 21, 1863.

Gen. S. Cooper: Adjutant and Inspector General, C. S. A., Richmond, Va.

General—I have seen in Northern papers what purported to be an official dispatch from Gen. Meade, stating that he had captured a brigade of infantry, two pieces of artillery, two caissons and a large number of small arms, as this army retired to the South back of the Potomac, on the 13th and 14th instants

This dispatch has been copied into the Richmond papers, and as its official character may cause it to be believed, I desire to state that it is incorrect. The enemy did not capture any organized body of men on that occasion but only stragglers and such as were left asleep on the road, exhausted by the fatigue and exposure of one of the most inclement nights I have ever known at this season of the year. It rained without cessation, rendering the road by which our troops marched to the bridge at Falling Waters very difficult to pass, and causing so much delay that the last of the troops did not cross the river at the bridge until 1 p. m., on the 14th. While the column was thus detained on the road, a number of men, worn down with fatigue, lay down in barns, and by the roadside, and though officers were sent back to arouse them, as the troops moved on, the darkness and rain prevented them from finding all, and many were in this way left behind.—Two guns were left in the road. The horses that drew them became exhausted, and the officers went forward to procure others. When they returned, the rear of the column had passed the guns so far that it was deemed unsafe to send back for them, and they were thus lost. No arms, cannon or prisoners were taken by the enemy in battle, but only such as were left behind, under the circumstances I have described. The number of stragglers thus lost I am unable to state with accuracy, but it is greatly exaggerated in the dispatch referred to.

I am, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
R. E. LEE, General.

THE WOUNDED AT GETTYSBURG.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, writing from Gettysburg on the 17th, gives a list of the Yankee wounded who have been in the hospitals in that vicinity, except two divisions. He says:

The number will aggregate about 10,000.—Of these there are still here about 3,500, over half of which are amputations. Of the latter it is estimated that at least one in three will prove fatal. The deaths in hospital so far are about ten per cent. of the original number.

THE REBEL HOSPITALS.

The rebels established their hospitals on the southwest and northwest of the town, in the Pennsylvania College, the Seminary, and in all the private houses on the roads by which they marched. There are great numbers at and near Cashtown. Many of these we should not have discovered at once had they not been so destitute that they were obliged to visit us for supplies, as our army countermarched to head the enemy off instead of chasing him in the rear.

REBEL WOUNDED IN HOSPITALS NEAR GETTYSBURG TO WHOM RATIONS HAVE BEEN ISSUED.

Johnson's division, under Surgeon Whitehead,	811
Rhodes' division, under Surgeon Hayes,	800
Hood's division, under Surgeon Means,	515
Early's division, under Surgeon Gott,	259
Anderson's division, under Surg. Mines,	111
Pickett's division, under Surgeon Reeves,	270
Pender's division, under Assistant Surg. Wilson,	171
Pulcher's division, under Surgeon McAdam,	700
Heath's division, under Surgeon Ward,	608
PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE.	
Under charge of Surgeon Frazier,	700
McLaw's division, under Surgeon Patterson,	700
Johnson's division, under Surg. Sayers,	135
Total,	5,374
Of these there have been sent forward to this date about	2,000
Leaving on hand in these hospitals,	3,374

The amputations among the rebels are much more frequent than with us, and will prove vastly more fatal. They did not have surgeons enough to care for them in the first place, and in the second we did not know that they were here till long after the army was gone. The above are of course in addition to the two or three thousand in our own hospitals.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY.

If the rebels excel us in the discipline of their army, it certainly does not extend to the Medical Department. I visited the Pennsylvania College Hospital early one morning, before breakfast, with the Medical Inspector, Dr. James. It is a large structure, very well adapted for hospital purposes, situated in the centre of beautiful grounds, with unobstructed circulation of air, and yet the atmosphere within was close and fetid, and the stench arising from wounds and filth was insufferable.

The wounds of the patients were inflamed and the bandages dry. When asked where their nurses were, they said they only had one or two to each floor, and they could not attend them all. In each corner was a pile of dirt, and the floors were wet from the careless spilling of water when the wounds were wet. We went into the yard, and there were some 200 slightly wounded and convalescent, able to cook and draw their own rations, eating their breakfasts. In our hospitals these would have been made to take their watches with the helpless as nurses; but they would not raise a hand to help their more unfortunate fellows. So true is this that many of them express the most ardent desire to get into Union hospitals, where they will have proper attendance.

THE CONSCRIPTION.

Our readers may, like ourselves, be curious to know what addition may be made to our armies by the late call of the President, summoning to the field all persons between the ages of 40 and 45 years. The census of 1850 furnished data upon which an approximate estimate may be based.—We have accordingly looked into that report and make the following rough calculation:

Alabama will furnish	10,393
Arkansas "	5,000
Florida "	1,200
Georgia "	12,231
Louisiana "	8,000
Mississippi "	9,000
N. Carolina "	14,000
S. Carolina "	6,000
Tennessee "	6,000
Texas "	5,000
Virginia "	18,824
Making a total of	95,000

We have added to the return of 1850 the ratio of increase for the preceding decade, in each State. We have taken only one third of the number in Tennessee, and two thirds in Virginia—making, as we suppose a proper allowance for the portion of those two States in the possession of the enemy. Of the number thus obtained we estimate that 25,000 are already in the service.—So that by extending the conscription to 45 years we only increase the strength of our armies by 70,000 men.—*Columbus Times.*

THE HEROIC SIXTH.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Gov. Vance, for the following letter from an officer in the 6th N. C. Troops:

IN BIVOUAC NEAR HAGERSTOWN, MD.,
July 8th, 1863.

MY DEAR GOVERNOR:—Excuse the necessity of writing with pencil and the unfamiliarity with which I address you, but women's ears are precious and which I am yet spared I must hasten to perform a sacred duty to you as the honored head of North Carolina, and to her brave citizen soldiers, especially those under Maj. Tate's command. The great reason for this is the fact that it was North Carolinians only, who succeeded in entering the enemy's works at Gettysburg—that our Brigade Commander was slain, and we have no friends who will tell of our success on the night of the 2nd July *because all but the 6th regiment failed.*

Our Brigadier General, Hoke, being absent wounded since the battle of Fredericksburg 4th May—Col. Avery was acting in his stead. Lt. Col. Webb, absent in Virginia sick, left Maj. Tate in command of the 6th, in the Pennsylvania campaign. Let me say at once, that we desire nothing and wish no notority, but we do want the glorious band of veterans in this Regiment to be appreciated and honored at home. They are rapidly passing away, but North Carolina will have reason to point with pride to their valorous deeds.

On the 1st July the Confederate army made a general attack on the enemy posted in front of Gettysburg. Of Early's Division, the La., and Hoke's Brigade were advanced to charge the enemy behind fences. It was rapidly done (as is our usual fortune immediately in front, there was a stone fence,) and the enemy were driven before us through the town to their fortified heights behind. In this charge we lost a number of gallant officers and men, more than the balance of the Brigade, and captured a battery near the fence. This battery will be credited to Early's Division, see if it don't.—The Virginia and Georgia Brigades were held in reserve. Next day, 2nd, we were ordered (Louisiana and N. C. Brigades) to charge the heights. Now it is proper to state that there are a series of heights there, upon which the enemy had been driven from all around. Longstreet charged on the South face and was repulsed. A. P. Hill charged on the West face and was repulsed; and our two Brigades were late in the evening, ordered to charge the North front and after a struggle such as this war has furnished no parallel, seventy-five North Carolinians of the 6th Regiment, and 12 Louisianians of Hay's Brigade scaled the walls and planted the colors of the 6th North Carolina and 9th Louisiania on the guns. It was now fully dark. The enemy stood with a tenacity never before displayed by them, and with bayonets, clubbed muskets, sword and pistol, and rocks from the wall, we cleared the heights and silenced the guns.

In vain did we send to the rear for support. It was manifest that we could not hold the place without aid, for the enemy were massing in all the ravines and adjoining heights, and we were there fully half a mile from our lines. Finding the enemy were moving up a line, our small band of heroes was ordered to fall back from the crest to a stone wall on the side of the hill, where we awaited their coming.—Soon they came over the hill, in pursuit, when again we opened fire on them and cleared the hill a second time. Very soon we found they were very numerous in the flats in our rear, and now arose the question of surrender, or an effort to retreat. There was a calm and determined resolve, never to surrender, and under cover of the darkness, we were ordered to break and risk the fire. We did so and lost not a man in getting out.

On arriving at our lines, we learned, on inquiry that we had not been supported, because it was not known that we were in the works.—Our regiment was the only one in the army of Northern Virginia which did go in and silence the guns on those heights, and what is more, if a support of a brigade had been sent up to us the slaughter of A. P. Hill's corps the day following, would have been saved.

We still number 300 men. Col. Avery, a gallant officer fell in front on the heights, mortally wounded. He died 30 hours afterwards.

This hasty scroll I write to you, as an act of justice to the men before I pass off, if fall I must. We will have an engagement here or nearer the river in a day, or less, perhaps.

This regiment has had a reputation, you know, and I fear no harm that can come to it while any are left, but it is due to the noble dead, as well as the living, that these men be noticed in some way. I assure you that it is no sensation or fancy picture. Such a fight as they made in front and in the fortifications has never been equaled. Inside the walls the enemy were left lying in great heaps, and almost all with bayonet wounds, and many with skulls broken with the breeches of our guns. *We left not a living man on the hills of our enemy.*

I write this now, for fear I will not have time to write at leisure hereafter. With your sense of propriety I need make no apology for this letter. It has no form, beginning nor ending, but is a simple story badly told.

All we ask is don't let old North Carolina be derided while her sons do all the fighting. All our company officers are good, but there are alas, many vacancies.

Believe me, ever,
Your obedient servant,

New Advertisements.

An Excellent Piano,

GOLD WATCH, VIOLIN, THREE BEDS, Carpets, Chairs, Bureau, Cupboard and other good Household and Kitchen Furniture, will be sold at public Auction, on the **27th day of August, 1863,** at the late residence of my deceased daughter, Mrs. Kingsbury, in Salem.

DAVID SPACH, Trustee.

August 1, 1863.

$200 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 8th of July, WILLIAM, a black or dark copper colored man, 22 years old, stout, heavy set, 5 feet 9 inches high, and had on when he left, dark jeans clothes, and a black hat. I have no doubt he went to North Carolina, as he was from that State, near Wilmington. I purchased him in Richmond, in February last, to work on the fortifications. He and his brother ran off in May, and were taken in Carrol County Va., near the North Carolina line.

I will pay $200 Reward for him, if secured so that I can get him.

G. C. KENT.

Address Gordon C. Kent,
McMeadow's Depot, Wythe Co., Va.

Strayed

FROM the subscriber, about six weeks ago, a no-horn heifer about three years old, not marked. Said heifer is of a dark brindle color, with white back and face and other white spots.

A liberal reward will be given for the delivery of said heifer to me, or any information so that I can get her.

AUGUSTUS REICH.

Near Salem, Forsyth Co., N. C. aug. 6-tf

Executive Department North Carolina,

Adjutant General's Office Militia, Raleigh, August 3, 1863. General Order, No. 17.

I. All communications on military matters intended for His Excellency the Governor, must be written and sent to the Adjutant General, who will lay them before the Governor and return his answer.

II. For the present, the Governor declines to issue any exemptions from home defence duty, and all applications for such exemption to ensure attention, must be forwarded through the commanding officer of the Regiment, with his approval.

By order of Gov. VANCE:

R. S. TUCKER,
Maj. and A. A. A. General.

Raleigh, Aug. 3, 1863. 14-2w.

IRON SUGAR CANE MILL,

I EXPECT to erect at my House, about one mile south of Salem, a large Iron Mill for grinding Sugar Cane, and will grind the Cane alone, or grind the Cane and boil the Molasses, for all that will bring, on as fair and reasonable terms as can be afforded.

JAMES BRINDLE.

Salem, N. C., July 30, 1863.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

ON the last Saturdays of July, August and September, the Examining Committee of Forsyth County will attend at the Court House for the purpose of examining into the qualifications of all applicants for teachers of public schools of Forsyth County.

By order of Committee.

J. BONER, Chm.

WRITING PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

THE undersigned keeps constantly on hand Writing Paper and Envelopes, which he will sell *Wholesale and Retail.*

The paper is the best made in the Confederacy, is smooth and will not blot.

Orders from a distance, will receive prompt attention.

O. A. KEEHLN.

Salem N. C., July 15th, 1863. 11-tf.

WAGONS WANTED TO HAUL CORN AND SALT.

THOSE Districts that have not furnished any help to the County in the way of hauling Corn or Salt, are urged to come forward.—Now is the time to haul Salt when roads are good. It is not right that those districts that do no hauling should expect to consume what other districts supply.

Let all who expect to apply for salt see to it that their district renders some help in procuring it.

E. A. VOGLER,
Commissioner for Forsyth Co., N. C.

July 17, 1863. 2w

Administrator's Sale.

THE subscribers having at June Term, 1863, of Forsyth County Court, qualified as Administrators of the estate of Peter Tise, deceased, will sell at public auction at the late residence of said deceased, on the *15th day of August,* 1863, all the personal property belonging to the estate of said deceased, viz:

One new two-horse Wagon, one one-horse Wagon, a fine Horse, Wheat and Oats, 2 or 3 head of Cattle, one Sheep, four or five Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

Those having claims will please furnish the Administrators with the amount by day of sale.

All persons having claims against the said Peter Tise will present them, duly authenticated, for payment, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

All persons indebted to the deceased, will make payment immediately.

JNO. H. WHITE, }
T. TISE } Adm'rs.

July 24.

Pay Your Taxes.

THE citizens of Forsyth County are hereby respectfully informed that I have received from the Clerk of the County Court the list of taxable property for the year 1863, and hold it ready for inspection. They are further notified that I will attend at

Sides'	on Thursday 23d July.
Bethania,	on Friday " 24th "
Old Town,	on Saturday, 25th "
Pfafftown,	on Monday, 27th "
Blackburn's,	on Tuesday, 28th "
Capt. W. Ebert's,	on Wednesday, 29th "
J. M. Stafford's,	on Thursday, 30th "
H. D. Swaim's (Waughtown)	on Friday, 31st "
Chaffin's Hotel, (Salem.)	on Saturday, 1st August
Capt E. J. Hine's,	on Monday, 3rd "
Eolin Hasten's,	on Tuesday, 4th "
J. Perry's,	on Wednesday, 5th "
Adam's	on Thursday, 6th "
Spencer Waggoner's,	on Friday, 7th "
Nathan Gorley's,	on Saturday, 8th "
Joseph Waggoner's	on Monday, 10th "
Winston,	on Tuesday, 11th "

For the purpose of receiving from the inhabitants of the several Districts in said County, their respective taxes, when and where it is expected that they will be promptly paid, as I am obliged to settle all the taxes on or before the 1st day of October next.

The tax is $2 40 on the poll, and 80 cents on the $100 valuation.

☞ All persons are respectfully requested to inform me of any property that the owners have failed to list that the law requires to be listed.

M. MASTEN, Sheriff.

Forsyth County, June 26, 1863. 8-5w

Executor's Sale.

THE subscriber, Executor of the last Will of Joab Teague, dec'd, will sell at public auction, at the late residence of said deceased, on the 4th and 5th days of August next, all the following property, belonging to the estate of said deceased, viz:

Horses, Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep,
Wheat, Oats, and Hay;
a Wagon and Carriage;
a lot of Bacon and Lard:
Farming Tools; Household and Kitchen Furniture;
and other valuable property.

Also the valuable tract of Land on which dec'd resided, containing 153 acres more or less. The land is well improved, with a good Dwelling House and Barn, and all necessary Outhouses, excellent Orchards and Meadows.

The land lies on the waters of Abbott's Creek, adjoining Abel Watkins and others.

Conditions made known on the day of sale.

☞ Notice is also hereby given to all persons having claims against the said deceased, to present them, duly authenticated, for payment within the time prescribed by law for that purpose, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JAMES TEAGUE, *Executor.*

Forsyth County, July 3, 1863. ts.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT N. C.,

Adjutant General's Office, (Militia,) Raleigh, July 15th, 1863. General Order, No. 15.

I. In compliance with an act of the recent Legislature, Commanding Officers of the Militia are ordered to enroll as a GUARD FOR HOME DEFENCE all white male persons not already enrolled in the service of the Confederate States, between the ages of 18 and 50 years, including foreigners not naturalized who have been residents of the State for thirty days before said enrollment.

II. There shall be exempt from the operations of this order the Governor, the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of Law and Equity, Members of the General Assembly, the Officers of the several Departments of the government, Members of Congress, Civil and Military Officers of the Confederate government in the State, the Ministers of the Gospel of the several Religious Denominations of the State, charged with the duties of such ministry, the high Sheriff and Clerks of the several Courts of Record, and the Public Registers in the several Counties.

III. After enrollment, the men enrolled shall be divided into Companies of not less than seventy-five men, nor more than one hundred, and shall proceed to elect their Company Officers. The certificates of such election will be forwarded to this Office with the papers of enrollment, in order that Commissions may be issued.

IV. Officers of the Militia will be enrolled for Home Defence, and their Commissions, when called into service, will be suspended only during the period of such service.

V. This order is not intended to interfere with the enrollment for immediate service, those between the ages of 40 and 45 years under Order No. 13.

By order of Governor VANCE:

DAN'L G. FOWLE,
Adjutant General.

July 17, 1863. 12-2w

State of North Carolina, } In Equity.
DAVIDSON COUNTY. }

John Spurgin, Executor of the last will and testament of Joseph Spurgin, deceased,

Against Absolom Williams and wife and others. Original Bill filed in said Court for an account and settlement of the Estate of said deceased.

In the above case, the undersigned was, at the last Term of said Court, appointed Commissioner to take the account of said Estate. And it appearing that the following defendants therein reside beyond the limits of this State, viz: Isaiah Spurgin, Absalom Williams and his wife Sarah, Jacob Ferguson and wife Phebe, Romulus Shults and wife Christina, Joseph R. Spurgin, Jacob Wilborne and wife Phebe Jane, and William J. Spurgin, I hereby notify said non-resident defendants, that I shall, on the 3rd Monday of August next, at my office, in the town of Winston, in the County of Forsyth and State aforesaid, proceed to take said account, when and where they may attend with their evidence.

THOS. J. WILSON, C. C. & M.

Winston, N. C., July 6th, 1863. 10-6w

Wanted for the Soldiers.

200,000 POUNDS CHERRIES, (seeded,) Blackberries, Apples and Peaches, Peeled and Unpeeled.

We again call on the ladies and little girls to dry all the fruit they possibly can for the Army. Do not be afraid of drying too many; the soldiers will be glad to get all you can dry. Surely the Ladies will dry a large quantity, so that their husbands, sons, and friends can have something to eat besides meat and bread.

We also buy BACON.

Bring on everything you can spare; we ought to do all we can.

Liberal prices will be paid.

E. L. HEGE, Commissary Ag't.

Salem, July 3, 1863. 3m-pd.

SYNOPSIS OF DECISIONS MADE BY THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, UNDER THE TAX LAWS.

AUCTIONEERS are not liable to pay upon sales made for a dealer who is registered and taxed and at the place of business of such dealer. Auctioneers are required, with this exception, to pay a tax of 2½ per cent. on all sales made.

ACCOUNTS—Open book accounts are to be taxed according to their true value on 1st July, that value to be ascertained by the Assessor in the best manner practicable, under the circumstances of each case, by the oath of the tax payer and any other available evidence.

ASSESSORS may be recommended, but cannot be appointed by District Collectors, as the power to appoint such is confined to State Collectors.

ARTICLES taxed by Section 1st—If any of the articles taxed by Section 1st of the Tax Act are sold by any person or firm whose business is required to be registered by Sec. 5th, the proceeds of such sales will be subject to the same tax as that imposed upon the sales of other articles by the same establishment. That is, the payment of the *ad valorem* tax of 8 per cent. upon such articles, does *not* exempt the proceeds of their sale afterwards from the tax of 2½ per cent. under Sec. 5.

BANKERS.—An insurance company, in receiving and paying out the revenues of a State University, is regarded merely as a disbursing agent, and not as a banker, and is, therefore, not subject to the tax on bankers.

BONDS.—The interest on Confederate bonds is taxable as income under Sec. 8, Act 24th April, 1863.—(See credits.)

BROKERS are taxed by Sec. 8 upon their commissions as income.

CATTLE.—B. Sec. 12, the value of *all* neat cattle, horses, mules and asses, not used in cultivation, is taxed 1 per cent., to be returned on 1st November, and tax paid on 1st January next.

COTTON.—No value is fixed on cotton by the Department. It is the duty of the person holding the cotton, when he makes return, to return it at its true value, according to quality and the locality in which it may be situated. If too low a valuation should thus be placed upon it, in the estimation of the Assessor, it will be the duty of that officer in each particular tax district, to place such value upon it, as the same quality of cotton would demand in *that* market, under ordinary circumstances of sale. That is, under circumstances of voluntary and enforced sale. The same rule will apply to the articles of wool and tobacco, as well as to every other taxable article. Cotton of the growth of any year prior to 1863, in the hands of manufacturers on 1st July, is liable to pay a tax of 8 per cent. Manufacturers selling their own fabrics by the piece, and other articles, are subject to be taxed as wholesale dealers. Also, to pay tax on their income—and joint stock companies and corporations to pay certain portion of annual earnings set apart as dividend and reserve fund, according to the per centum yielded on the capital stock.

Cotton in Confederate States, hypothecated for goods in Europe, is liable to tax under Sec. 1st. The goods so obtained, that is, their gross sales, are also liable to 2½ per cent. tax when sold in the Confederate States. If first sold by auctioneer, wholesale dealer or commission merchant, the proceeds will be chargeable with 2½ per cent. tax, and an additional 2½ per cent. will be paid by the next person selling, and so on, until they reach the consumer. The net profits made by each business, person, or firm selling them, will also be taxed as income under Sec. 8, if the income of the seller, from all taxable sources, exceeds $500. Cotton factors are commission merchants in contemplation of the law.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS and others taxable under Sec. 5, Act 24th April, 1863. The specific tax is for the year ending 31st Dec., 1863; and the liability to pay the per centum in gross sales or profits attaches from and includes the 24th April, 1863, the date of the act.

CREDITS.—Sec. 1st, taxing credits, is to be construed in connection with Sec. 8, taxing incomes. The scheme of the law is to lay an alternate tax of one per cent. on capital, or 5, 10 or 15 per cent. on incomes. It is not designed to tax capital and again the interest; and this is the idea conveyed by the laws when speaking of credits "upon which the interest has not been paid." *All* interest received during the year 1863 is subject to income tax, and no capital tax is, therefore, designed to be laid upon the credits producing that interest. The rule thus furnished, it follows that the one per cent. tax is not laid on credits upon which the interest has been paid and due up to 1st July; but when the interest has *not* been paid, the tax falls upon the capital.

"Value of credits" is construed to mean the principal and interest, if not paid, of all solvent credits, and the estimated value of credits that the holder will swear are not worth the principal and interest. "Credits employed in a business the income of which is taxed under the Act" are exempt from the capital tax of 1 per cent. To be entitled to exemption, the credits must form part of and be exclusively used in carrying on the business, and the money derived from them must also be so exclusively used when collected. In case of Confederate and State bonds and stocks, where the interest is payable at stated periods, and hat been paid up to the last stated period when is fell due, and the 1st of July, intervenes, before the next stated period arrives, the credit is not taxed as capital, but the *whole* interest during the year must be returned as income on 1st January next. Credits include all unliquidated demands, such as open accounts due and unpaid, which are to be taxed according to their true value, on July 1st, 1863.

CURRENCY.—The words "other currency" as used in Sec. 1st are construed to mean all individual or corporation notes issued for circulation and generally received and used as currency or a medium of trade in any community in the Confederate States.

DISTILLERS.—All persons or partnerships who distill or manufacture spiritous liquors for sale, are distillers within the meaning of Act 8, S[illegible] 5, Tax Act, and whether they distill exclusively for the Government on contract, or for others, are liable to the taxes imposed upon distillers by the Act.

Where a person is engaged as a regular distiller, he is required under Par. VIII, Sec. 5, to register as such, and to pay the specific tax of $200 and 20 per centum on the gross sales. He will be authorized to sell all his spirits without making any other registry or paying any other tax upon sales (always saving and excepting the tax on net income.) To distill fruit for ninety days or less is the lesser privilege, and is merged in the greater where a regular distiller distills fruit; therefore a regular distiller registered as such has to pay no additional tax for the privilege of distilling fruit, but he may, on the contrary, under his registration, distill fruit or anything else, and the spirit derived therefrom when sold is subject to the 20 per cent. on its value [illegible] other spirits. But those who *only* still fruit from ninety days or less pay only $50 specific tax for the time so engaged (not to exceed ninety days) and 50 cents per gallon for the first ten gallons, and $2 per gallon on all spirits distilled beyond that quantity.

DWELLING HOUSES, &C.—Every person owning dwelling houses or building lots in a city, town or village, if not actually rented to another, whether occupied by himself or not, will be required to pay an income tax upon the estimated annual rent. This does not apply to uncultivated lands in the country. The Act does not tax the estimated rent of lands not cultivated, or dwellings or other buildings *not* in a city, town, or village.

EATING HOUSES.—If a steward's hall, or boarding house, for pupils of a school, belongs to and inures to the sole use and profit of the school, it forms a part of the income of the school, and is not taxable as an eating house. If the principal of a school, not being the proprietor, but receiving a stated salary, keeps a boarding house for pupils on his own account, six or more boarding with him, then he is deemed to be the keeper of an eating house, and taxed according to the class of the house, to be determined by the amount of estimated or actual annual rent.

GAMBLING HOUSES.—The incomes and profits of gambling houses not being exempted by the Act, are subject to the tax. This does not legalize or license gambling. If a tax payer holds, on the first of July, a sum of money, he is bound to return the amount, and pay thereon a tax of one per cent.—The law does not inquire how he came to possess it, whether by lawful or unlawful practices. He may have stolen it, yet the receipts by the Government of a tax thereon would not legalize the theft.

INCOME.—Persons returning income, should return income and profits derived from every investment of labor, skill, property or money, and the income and profits derived from *any source whatever, except salaries.* The interest on Confederate bonds is an income derived from the investment of money and therefore is taxable. So is the interest on interest bearing Treasury notes. Income from *all* sources, with the exceptions specified in the tax act should be returned to the assessor. When a joint stock company or corporation reserves the portion of their annual earnings set apart as dividend and reserved fund, and pays the same in the collector, as required by article 6 sec. 8 Tax Act, then the dividend paid to the stockholder shall not be estimated as a part of his income for the purpose of taxation. Interest bearing Treasury notes being *currency,* are taxed one per cent. by sec. 1, including the interest which is taxed as income.

Income and moneys of schools, colleges, &c. are exempt: if the teacher is proprietor, the income and monies derived by him from the school are exempt. But if he is not the proprietor, but employed at a salary, his salary is not exempt if above $1,000 per annum.

LIQUORS sold by commission merchants for others pay the same tax as other goods. But regular wholesale or retail dealers are prohibited from selling liquors, under their registration as such; and if they sell liquors, will have to do so under separate registry, paying the tax of five or ten per cent., as the case may be.

MANUFACTURERS of saddlery, harness, &c., and dealers in same, selling artillery harness to the Government, decided to be wholesale dealers, and liable to registry and taxed as such.

Manufacturers of all goods, wares, and merchandize, whether of foreign or domestic manufacture, are liable to a tax of 2½ per centum on their sales. Therefore, nails, candles, cotton and woollen goods, cotton yarns, flour, shoes, boots, hats, clothing, and other articles of domestic manufacture are subject to the tax, whether sold by the manufacturers themselves or their agents.

Manufacturers of firearms for the Government, who sell to it under contract, are deemed wholesale merchants or dealers under the act, and taxed accordingly. The income derived from the manufacturing business is also taxed by sec. 8, Tax Act.

MERCHANTS' COMMISSION.—Par. 13, sec. 5, Tax Act, only exempts the sales of agricultural products, when sold by commission merchants for the producers themselves. The sales of negroes, whether sold for the persons who have raised them, or others, are *not* exempt.

NAVAL STORES, salt, wines, and all the other articles ennumerated in section 1, and agricultural products of the growth of any year preceding the year 1863, and not necessary for family consumption for the unexpired portion of the year, subject to a tax of 8 per cent. It is immaterial in whose hands they are found on 1st July; the person then holding, possessing or controlling them, is bound to return and pay the tax on them.

OFFICERS.—Under 39th Section of the Assessment Act, no person is eligible to any of the offices enumerated in the Act under the age of forty, unless he comes within one or the other of the two classes of persons named in the latter part of the Section. Persons under the age of forty, who have furnished substitutes, and who have not been disabled in the military service, or declared unfit for military duty by the proper board, are not eligible. Neither is any person under the age named eligible unless he is within one or the other of the exceptions.

PRODUCE.—The proceeds of the sale of produce consigned by the producer to commission merchants, and sold for account of the producer are not taxed.

RETURNS.—A person owning taxable property in a State other than that of his residence must see that it is duly returned in the Tax District where situated—he may make the return in person or by agent, but he cannot make the return to any officer of *another* State.

SALARIES of Ministers of the Gospel and Teachers are taxed under sec. 7 of the Tax Act, if they exceed $1,000, unless the minister is employed in the military or naval service of the Confederate States, in which fee his salary is exempt.

Any person, other than those mentioned in the exceptions in sec. 7, receiving two or more salaries from different sources, amounting together to more than $1,000 per annum, though each salary may be less, must return the aggregate and pay tax thereon.

SLAVES.—The estimated value of the annual hire of all slaves, not engaged in the cultivation of farms, or some other business, the profits of which are taxed as income, is also to be taxed as income. And this includes all houses and body servants, whether in town or the country, gardeners, cooks, nurses, &c. If negroes be engaged partly in household and partly in planting duties, it will be proper to include the value of partial hire for household work.

STOCKS and money credits sold by auctioneers are liable to a tax of one-fourth of one per centum on gross amount of sales. No tax upon sales of such stocks, &c., when disposed of at private sale.

SUGARS impressed in the hands of commission merchants, and the price thereof fixed by commissioners under the impressment laws, are liable to a tax of 2½ per centum on the sales thereof to the Government—such sales, though under impressment, being legal sales to the Government. Where sugars or other property is seized by the Government, the sale is not effected until the price thereof is fixed by the Appraisers, and paid. It is the payment which consummates the sale.

TOBACCO.—All tobacco, manufactured or unmanufactured, grown prior to the year 1863, is taxed 8 per centum, by sec. 1st Tax Act. The manufacturer of tobacco is not considered a producer in the contemplation of the law, and commission merchants are liable for the 2½ per cent. tax upon sales of tobacco for the manufacturer.

VALUATION OF CREDITS.—The value of credits means the principal and interest due to July 1st added—that is, if the credits be solvent. If they are not solvent, the tax-payer will be required to so state, under oath, and they will be valued according to the best evidence the nature of the case will admit of by the Assessor.

All taxable subjects, whether capital, property, income, or anything else, must be assessed and valued according to their value in Confederate Notes. If the holder of a credit refuses to endorse his willingness thereon to receive Confederate Notes in payment of such credit, he thereby proves that he values it at a higher rate, and according to the provisions of Sec. 21, Assessment Act, in that case it will be the duty of the Assessor to regard the credit as representing so much silver or gold, and to assess it as he would silver or gold coin at its regular market value on 1st of July. If, however, the holder will endorse upon such credit his willingness to receive Confederate Notes in payment, it shall not be taxed at any higher rate than the amount it may represent in Confederate Notes.

WOOL produced in 1863 is to be taxed in kind; and the farmer is not privileged to commute by paying the estimated value thereof. The product of wool produced of wool produced any year prior to the year 1863, pays a tax of 8 per cent., *ad valorem.*

It may not be known, as it should be, that Peaches can be preserved in good flavor by simply cutting in two, except the stone, and drying with the skin or peel downwards. If very large, it may be as well to cut the Peach into three parts. It is not necessary to peel and to cut up into small pieces, as some suppose; much of the juice and flavor are lost by this mode, and are retained by the plan above stated. We commend a trial to all who have more peaches than they can find immediate use for, as the preservation of this and all other fruits is of great importance.

NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS.

For the information of those wishing to address persons in the army, and desiring to know the brigades to which the several regiments are attached, we publish the following:

Clingman's Brigade—8th, 31st, 51st and 61st.

Cooke's Brigade—15th, 27th, 46th and 48th.

Bates' Brigade—29th.

Daniel's Brigade—32d, 43d, 45th, 50th and 53d.

Davis' Brigade—55th.

Hoke's Brigade—6th, 21st, 54th and 57th.

Hampton's Brigade—9th.

Iverson's Brigade—5th, 12th, 20th and 23d.

Lane's Brigade—7th, 18th, 28th, 33rd and 37th.

Lee's, W. H. F., Brigade—19th.

Pryor's Brigade—1st and 3d.

Pender's Brigade—13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th.

Pettigrew's Brigade—11th, 26th, 42d, 44th, 47th and 52d.

Ransom's Brigade—24th, 25th, 35th, 40th and 56th.

Ramseur's Brigade—2d, 4th, 14th and 30th.

Robertson's Brigade—41st, 59th and 63d.

Not Brigaded—10th, 17th, 36th, 40th, 58th, 60th, 62d, 64th and 65th.

The following are the infantry regiments: 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 64th.

The following are Cavalry Regiments: 9th, 19th, 41st, 59th, 63d, 65th.

The following are Artillery Regiments: 10th, 36th, 40th.

The following are the Battalions:

Lieutenant Colonel Charles E. Shober's, formerly Wharton J. Green's, Infantry; Major J. H. Nethercutt's Rangers; Major R. W. Wharton's Sharp shooters; Major John W. Moore's Artillery; Major W. L. Young's Artillery; Major Alexander McRae's Artillery; Colonel Peter Mallett's Camp Guard; Whitford's Battalion Rangers.

Colonel W. H. Thomas's Legion of Highlanders and Indians is composed of one Regiment and one Battalion, and numbers over 1,500 men; Maj. Alfred H. Baird's Battalion of Cavalry.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., July 1st, 1863.

Callie Bealo,	Hon. John C. McGee,
Geo. W. Bar on,	Wm. Porter,
W. Burns,	W. H. Pace,
Henry M. Clark,	Phebe S. Richards,
Miss Mildred Franklin,	Wm. Sanders,
S. J. Harnsberger, 3	Miss E. J. Stuart,
Miss E. J. Hasten,	Sallie Slater,
Jesse Huff,	Wm. Taylor,
Wm. P. Harris,	W. R. Taylor,
Miss Sallie Kerr,	Miss Nancy Vogler,
" F. S. Kerr,	Messrs. Williams & Co.,
Mrs. Ellen E. Kennedy,	Thos. Walker,
Miss C. V. Little.	Joseph Wyer.

Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say they are advertised. Postage on advertised letters two cents each.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., July 1st, 1863.

Executive Dep't N. Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (Militia)
Raleigh, July 21st, 1863.

General Order, No. 16.

I. THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDerate States having called into the military service all between the ages of 18 and 45, subject to the Conscript Act, General Order, No. 13, ordering the commanding officers of the Militia to enroll and bring to Raleigh those between 40 and 45 years, is hereby revoked.

By order of Gov. VANCE:

DANIEL G. FOWLE,
Adjutant General.

July 22-2w.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS FOR THE PROTECTION OF our people, as far as possible, against the evils of speculation, there continues to be necessity to prohibit the exportation of certain articles of our products beyond the limits of our States.

Now therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do issue this Proclamation, continuing the proclamation of June 8th in force for thirty days from and after the 13th instant, in regard to Cotton and Woolen Cloth, Cotton and Woolen Yarns, Leather and Shoes, subject to such exceptions, &c., as have been expressed in my proclamations, heretofore on the subject of exportation.

[SEAL.] In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, the 10th day of July, A. D., 1863, and in the year of American Independence the 87th.

By the Governor. Z. B. VANCE.

R. H. BATTLE, JR., Private Secretary.

July 17-1w.

Common School Committeemen, FOR 1863.

The Board of Superintendents of Forsyth County met in the County Court Clerk's Office on the 20th inst., and made the following appointments of Committeemen for the ensuing year, in the several School Districts. This will be considered a sufficient notice to them. Their term of service will commence on the first Monday in May next, and in one month from that time they are required to return the number and names of all the children in their districts between the ages of six and twenty-one years. They are requested to call on Joshua Boner, Esq., Chairman of the Board, for blanks.

1. Ransom Phipps, Jas. D. Payne, Wm Clinard.
2. J. S. Harmon, Allen Watson, J. A. Young.
3. Steph. Hester, J. Lowry, Ashley Dwiggins.
4. Shepperd Preston, Joel Fulton, F. J. Fulp.
5. Jacob Crim, Wm. J. Pegram, Smith Linville.
6. Wm. Gibbins, Pinkney Stafford, J. Shields.
7. Peter Hasten, J. Hedgecock, J. W. Adkins.
8. Philip Kerner, G. W. Wilson, J. Huff.
9. Sol. Teague, Tho. C. Deen, John R. Jones.
10. J. E. Clayton, Tyre Carter, N. D. Sullivan.
11. Amos Steward, E. J. Hine, Emanuel Reed.
12. A. G. Thomas, Jacob Sink, Benjamin Spach.
13. Henry Reed, J. M. Charles, Benj. Snider.
14. J. L. Steward, Wm. M. Lomax, R. Hester.
15. H. D. Swain, Alex. Hall, John J. Nissen.
16. H. Kinnaman, H Albertson, A Nicholson.
17. J. P. Crews, John Beeson, Joseph M. Crews
18. W. Marshall, I. W. Morris, S. S. Clemmons.
19. S Wagggoner, J E Matthews, T M Marshall.
20. J M Stafford, S H Laugenour, W L Swaim.
21. W W Thornton, H. Crouse, T H Spach.
22. C D Sides, Amos Faw, Dan'l Reich.
23. G W Burke, Wm Ebert, Frederick Burkhart.
24. Nelson Cook, R J Bell, Wm Barrow.
25. G H Reneger, A Bevel, Peter Fetter.
26. Charles Miller, Robt Walker, J E Ogburn.
27. Tandy Marshall, Wm McMillan, M J Crews.
28. J Guthrie, Em'l Perrell, Edward Marshall.
29. Solomon Vogler, John Boyer, John Harper.
30. John Miller, J C Crews, Lewis Thomas.
31. Thos Spach, Nath'l Ketner, John Crater.
32. C H Hauser, D B Butner, N T Fetter.
33. Wm Flynt, Sam'l Styres, Wm Shouse.
34. Allen Flynt, Israel Moser, Wm. F Clayton.
35. Alex Ridings, Jno. Blackburn, Thomas Croft.
36. Nath'l Pfaff, Jesse Conrad, Daniel Doub.
37. Tho's Shultz, David Shouse, Alex Transou.
38. T C Johnson, Beverly Jones, B Hendrix.
39. H G Anderson, John Null, A P Styres.
40. Henry Hart, Wiley Hauser, W B Griffith.
41. W B Stipe, J S Pledger, L C Laugenour.
42. Wm Goslen, H R Lehman, Philip Mock.
43. Jesse Long, Solomon Hunter, Joseph Vogler.
44. Wm Spainhour, Israel Sides, B Brinkley.
45. Wash Payne, Nath Scales, Hezekiah Flynn
46. W B Doub, C M Anderson, Wm Hunter.
47. James Crim, Dan'l Powers, Geo Miller.
48. T F Keehln, J D Sewers, T F Crist.
49. N F Sullivan, John H Moser, F Morris.
50. W A Bolijack, B A Carmichael, G A Banner
51. John Grubb, Dempsey Bailey, Henry Fogle.
52. Isaac Morris, Wm Campbell, W H Swain.
53. Jesse Mock, Arch'd Sink.

C. L. BANNER, Clerk,
Ex. Officio to B. S.

Winston, April 23, 1863.

The History of N. Carolina

PUBLISHD in 1851 by the undersigned, preface conceded that it contained omissions unavoidable and many imperfections. A second edition was then promised, which would remedy these defects. This is now called for. He will be grateful to any one who will point out any errors in the dates, names or facts in the various counties of the State; and any biographical sketch of those who have done service in the field or State.

Letters may be sent to me, care of Hon. D. L. Swain.

JOHN H. WHEELER.

Chapel Hill, N. C., June 4th 1863.

Editors publishing this for three months, and sending me a copy of the paper containing the same shall receive a copy of the second edition when published, which will be enlarged carefully corrected and embelished with engravings.

PROSPECTUS.

THE undersigned will issue, in a few weeks, at Richmond, Va., a weekly journal, to be called "THE SOUTHERN PUNCH."

It will be nearly a duplicate in size, form and general features of the world renowned London "Punch," so long an acknowledged power in the British Isles in the reformation of public abuses, and the enlightenment of the public mind, flashing as it did with the genius of Hood, of Jarold, and a host of wits, poets, and philosophic thinkers.

The proprietors of the "THE SOUTHERN PUNCH" bring to the difficult task of successfully conducting such a journal the advantage of capital, abundant mental resources, and practical skill. The editor for many years past, has been connected, in a leading editorial capacity, with the largest daily papers of New Orleans and Mobile, while the gentlemen who will have charge of typographical and engraving departments are unsurpassed in that skill, necessary for success.

Every number will be illustrated with numerous cuts, appropriate to the times (humorous and serious,) from the hands of one of the best engravers on the continent—an artist whose name is familiar to the reading public of the South.

In fine, the undersigned are determined to make "THE SOUTHERN PUNCH" the spiciest most readable, and best illustrated literary journal in America. It shall distance competition.

TERMS.—Subscription for single copies $10 per annum. News dealers supplied at the rate of $15 per hundred copies. Address

OVERALL, CAMPBELL, HUGHES & Co.
Publishers, Richmond, Va.

☞ Office on Main street, between 9th and 10th.

June 29, 1863.

SALEM MUSEUM.

THE Young Men's Missionary Society have recently been collecting a variety of

NEW CURIOSITIES,

consisting of NATIVE BIRDS, prepared and mounted in a most lifelike manner by severa members of the society; also a BOMB, said to have been shot at and passed over the Forsyth Volunteers at the Battle of Manassas, and to have been thrown a distance of three miles. All who desire to see them can do so by applying to Mr. JAMES M. FISHER or Mr. J. O. HALL.

ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 30, 1861.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS FOR 1863.

☞ We now make one more appeal to our friends to assist us in extending the circulation of the Press. We ought to have at least 2000 regular subscribers in this Congressional District alone, which would encourage us to renewed exertions in our labors.

We have thus far endeavored to make the Press interesting and useful, and hope our labors have not been altogether in vain. In a pecuniary point of view, the Press has not realized as much. We have hoped on, but do not feel disposed to live on mere hope much longer.

The Press will as heretofore, be devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, the Markets and General Intelligence.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to the *News Department,* and no pains will be spared to render the Press a welcome visitor to the *Family Circle.* Carefully selected Moral, Instructive and Amusing Tales, will occasionally adorn our columns.

The Press will continue to be an advocate of sound conservative principles, and an economical administration of the government. And as a faithful sentinel on the political watch-tower, we will sound the alarm when danger threatens the liberties of the people,—we will "cry aloud and spare not."

TERMS.—Three Dollars a year, payable in advance. ☞ Six copies will be mailed to one post office for $00. Ten copies for $00. Fifteen copies for $00. Twenty copies for $00

All payments invariably in advance.

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., May, 1863.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. The Courts have also repeatly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publishers for the subscription price.

Salem Printing Office

THE

JOB DEPARTMENT

OF this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS;

and we are now prepared to execute

LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at short notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

March, 1861.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!

AT THE PRESS OFFICE

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

Warrants,	Letters Testamentary,
Delivery Bonds,	Administ'r's Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Ca Sa Bonds,	Attachments,
Ca Sa Affidavits,	Apprentice Indent.,
Garnishments,	Appearance Bonds,
Writs,	Notes of Hand,
Subpoenas,	Land Deeds,
Witness Tickets,	Sheriff's Deeds,
Juror Tickets,	Fi. Fa.,
Declarations of Ejectment,	Ven Ex.,
Marriage License.	&c., &c. &c.

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

THE

SOUTHERN FIELD & FIRESIDE!

THE proprietor is happy to announce that he has succeeded in making arrangements to have the paper

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

The illustrations will be commenced early in July, and will embrace portraits of distinguished Generals, Civilians, Sketches of Southern Scenery, and sketches illustrating Stories.

The first of the second half of volume four will be issued July the 4th, and will contain the first chapter of an original and very romantic story of Southern Life, with illustrations, entitled

"MYRA BRUCE,"

OR

TRUE LOVE RUNNING ROUGHLY,

with the usual variety of Essays, Poetry, &c.

The additional expense incurred to illustrate, with the increased price of paper and labor, necessitate a further advance in the rates of subscription. The terms after July 1st will be—

For one year	$7 00
For six months,	4 00
Single copies,	20

News Dealers supplied on liberal terms.

Address JAMES GARDNER,
Augusta Georgia.

Quicksilver, Castor Oil.

Large Rope, Curry Combs, Drugs and Medicines, Dyestuffs, &c., &c.

may be had at **HEGE'S.**

Salem, N. C., March 6, 1863. 41-4w-pd

THOMAS T. BEST,
MERCHANT TAILOR
WINSTON, N. C.,

SUCCESSOR TO P. A. WILSON.

THE subscriber is prepared to carry on the Tailoring business, in all its branches, at the old stand recently occupied by P. A. Wilson, where he is prepared to accommodate the old customers of the establishment, and the public in general, in a satisfactory manner. All he asks is a fair trial.

☞ Having contracted with the State Government to furnish clothing for the Army, he will pay a fair price for any quantity of Home-made Jeans, to be made up into garments in Winston. T. T. B.

Jan. 9, 1863. 36-1y.

Books! Books!!

COMSTOCK'S CHEMISTRY,
" Botany.
Everybody's Lawyer,
Parley's History,
The Constitution of North Carolina, with the Declaration of Rights, &c., &c.

For sale at this Office.

Census of North Carolina 1860.

COUNTIES.	WHITE.	FREE COL.	SLAVES.	TOTAL
Alamance	7,988	[illegible]	3445	11853
Alexander	[illegible]	19	611	6022
Anson	6,562	151	6951	13664
Allegheny	3,362	22	206	3590
Ashe	7,423	[illegible]	391	7956
Beaufort	8,178	[illegible]	5878	14779
Bertie	5,846	270	8186	14311
Bladen	6,[illegible]33	435	5327	11995
Brunswick	4,515	360	[illegible]	8406
Buncombe	10,923	100	1193	12654
Burke	6,947	219	2371	9237
Cabarrus	[illegible]	[illegible]	3040	10546
Caldwell	6,997	[illegible]	[illegible]	7499
Camden	2,140	226	2182	5343
Carteret	6,164	152	1969	8186
Caswell	[illegible]	272	9356	15815
Catawba	8,0[illegible]	93	[illegible]	10306
Chatham	12,[illegible]	294	6244	17106
Cherokee	8,609	38	519	0166
Chowan	2,978	151	3713	6842
Cleaveland	10,105	109	2131	12348
Columbus	6,779	365	2463	9607
Craven	6,795	1298	6190	16273
Cumberland	9,161	478	5830	16369
Currituck	4,671	221	2524	7416
Davidson	13,378	147	3076	16601
Davie	6,001	101	2392	8494
Duplin	[illegible]	334	7116	15756
Edgecombe	6,860	368	10108	17376
Forsyth	10,716	211	1764	12691
Franklin	6,490	551	7079	14110
Gaston	7,009	102	2199	9310
Gates	4,1[illegible]0	352	3902	8444
Granville	11,189	1121	11086	23396
Greene	2,[illegible]26	152	3947	7925
Guilford	15,738	693	3625	20056
Halifax	6,542	2459	10349	19431
Harnett	5,351	104	2584	8039
Haywood	5,488		313	5801
Henderson	8,981	85	1382	10448
Hertford	3,948	1111	4445	9504
Hyde	4,682	259	2793	7734
Iredell	11,141	29	4177	15347
Jackson	5,241	6	281	5528
Johnston	10,548	193	4916	15657
Jones	2,210	107	3413	5730
Lenoir	4,903	177	3131	10211
Lincoln	6,000	80	2115	8195
Macon	5,370	115	519	6004
Madison	5,693	2	213	5908
Martin	5,435	451	4303	11189
McDowell	5,542	213	1305	7120
Mecklenburg	10,5[illegible]3	390	6541	17374
Montgomery	5,7[illegible]1	45	1823	7649
Moore	8,725	184	2518	11447
Nash	6,319	688	4081	11128
New Hanover	10,617	766	10332	21715
Northampton	5,912	656	6818	13376
Onslow	5,198	159	3499	8856
Orange	11,318	522	5108	16949
Pasquotank	4,473	1484	2983	8940
Perquimans	3,2[illegible]7	392	3559	7248
Person	5,798	318	5196	11221
Pitt	7,480	127	8473	16080
Polk	3,317	106	620	4043
Randolph	14,768	380	2645	16793
Richmond	5,211	345	5453	11009
Robeson	8,584	1450	5416	14490
Rockingham	10,021	407	6318	16746
Rowan	10,522	136	3929	14586
Rutherford	9,0[illegible]	122	2391	11573
Sampson	9,106	489	7028	16643
Stanly	6,590	42	1169	7801
Stokes	7,847	86	2469	10492
Surry	8,949	184	1246	10379
Tyrrell	3,[illegible]03	143	1597	4943
Union	8,903	53	2246	11202
Wake	16,470	1424	10733	28627
Warren	4,923	405	10401	15726
Washington	3,596	295	2465	6357
Watauga	4,771	82	104	4957
Wayne	8,721	734	5451	14906
Wilkes	13,280	261	1208	14749
Wilson	5,944	280	3496	9750
Yadkin	9,110	168	1433	10711
Yancey	8,229	64	362	8655
	631,489	30,097	331,081	992,667

RATES OF POSTAGE IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Single letters not exceeding half an ounce for any distance under 500 miles, . . . 10 cts.
For any distance over 500 miles, . . . 10 cts.
An additional single rate for each additional half ounce or less.
Drop letters, . . . 2 cts.
Advertised letters, . . . 2 cts.

Packages containing other than written or printed matter—money packages are included in this class—are rated by weight, and are to be charged letter postage.

For any distance under 500 miles, 10 cents for each half ounce or less.

For any distance over 900 miles, 60 cents for each half ounce or less.

In all cases to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes.

On newspapers sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers from the office of publication, and not exceeding three ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Weekly paper 10 cts. per quarter.
Semi-Weekly paper 20 cts. per quarter.
Tri-Weekly paper, 30 cts. per quarter.
Papers published six times a week, 90 cents.
Daily 40 cents per quarter.

On Periodicals sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers, from the office of publication and not exceeding 1½ ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Monthly 2 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number.

Semi-monthly [illegible] cents per quarter, or [illegible] cent for each number.

2 cent each number for every additional ounce or less beyond the first 3 ounces.

Bi-Monthly or Quarterly, cent an ounce.

On Transient Printed Matter.

Every other newspaper, pamphlet, periodical &c., not exceeding 3 oz. in weight, 2 cts. for any distance, 2 cts. additional for each additional ounce or less beyond three ounces.

Franking privilges are confined to the Postmaster General, his Chief Clerk, Auditory of Treasury for the Post Office Department, and Deputy Postmaster, and in all cases strictly confined to "official business."

THE PERIODS OF THE SECESSION OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

The States that have gone out of the old Union seceded in the following order:

States.	Date of Secession.	Vote of Con.
S. Carolina,	Dec. 20, '60	Unanimous.
Mississippi,	Jan. 9, '61	84 to 1[illegible]
Alabama,	Jan. 11, '61	61 to 39
Florida,	Jan. 11, '61	62 to [illegible]
Georgia,	Jan. 19, '61	208 to [illegible]
Louisiana,	Jan. 26, '61	113 to 19
Texas,	Feb. 1, '61	166 to 7
Virginia,*	Apr. 17, '61	
Arkansas,	May 6, '61	69 to 1
N. Carolina,	May 20, '61	
Tennessee,†		

*Ratified by a vote of the people, May 23, 1861, majority 94,750.

†Adopted in the Legislature by a vote in the Senate, 20 to 4; in the House, 46 to 21; to be referred to the people for ratification.

These States have ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States by the following vote:

States.	Date of Ratification.	Vote of Con.
Alabama,	March 13 '61	87 to 5
Georgia,	March 16 '61	96 to 5
Louisiana,	March 21 '61	101 to 7
Texas,	March 25 '61	68 to 2
Mississippi,	March 30 '61	78 to 7
S. Carolina,	April 3 '61	Unanimous.
Florida,	April 22 '61	139 to 29
Arkansas,	May 6 '61	Unanimous.
N. Carolina,	May 20 '61	

Tennessee maj. popular vote 61,170.

Stoves! Stoves!!

FOR SALE, some three or four "Franklin Stoves." Inquire at this office.

QUININE & MORPHINE for sale at the DRUG STORE.

Salem, March 27, 1863.

HARLEM OIL,

FRESH and Genuine. For sale At the DRUG STORE